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ABSTRACT

This report discusses results of the 1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Abuse among Students. Results for secondary students were based on responses of 158,324 students in 66 school districts. This book is divided into six chapters. Chapter 1 discusses the findings of the survey on a drug-by-drug basis to provide information on trends in the use of each substance and the characteristics of those students who reported using each substance. Chapter 2 examines this same information in terms of the relationship of substance use to demographic characteristics. Chapter 3 looks at protective or resiliency factors that can help students resist substance use despite the presence of risks for use. The negative consequences experienced due to substance abuse are examined in chapter 4. Chapter 5 discusses sources of assistance and information concerning substance abuse, including substance abuse education. The final chapter offers conclusions drawn from the survey. Appendixes provide a copy of the survey instrument, charts and tables depicting results of the survey, a description of the survey, and limitations of the study. (MKA)

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1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7–12

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1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7–12

by

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse
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Chapter 1. Patterns of Substance Use

Introduction

In the spring of 1998, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University, conducted the sixth statewide school survey of drug and alcohol use among in-school youths. Since the inception in 1988, at least 693, or 64 percent, of the school districts in Texas have participated in this project, and about 2.5 million secondary and elementary surveys have been administered. The 1998 Texas School Survey results for secondary students were based on the responses of 158,324 students in grades seven through twelve in 66 school districts in the state. A copy of the survey instrument can be found in Appendix A, and Appendix G contains the description of the survey methodology and limitations of the study.

Terminology

Secondary students are those public school students in grades seven through twelve. Estimates for elementary students (those in grades four through six) will be presented in a separate report.

Illicit drugs or *illegal drugs* are used interchangeably and refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act, including marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and/or Ecstasy. This act does not cover tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants, so these substances were not included in computations of rates of illicit drug use. However, Texas law prohibits purchase, possession, and consumption of alcohol by those under age twenty-one and prohibits the purchase or possession of tobacco and the purchase of some inhalants by those under age eighteen. In order to allow comparison of the illicit drug category from 1988 to 1998, steroids, heroin, and Rohypnol have been excluded, since they were not always included in previous surveys.

Illicit drugs refer to marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and/or Ecstasy.

Prevalence refers to the percentage of students reporting use of one or more substances at a given time. *Current* or *past-month* prevalence refers to the percentage of students who had used substances within the month prior to the survey. *School-year, past-year,* or *annual* use refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past school year but not within the month before the survey, unless specifically indicated. *Lifetime* prevalence refers to the percentage of students who had used substances at least once in their lives, regardless of when the substance was last used.

Recency of use refers to the last time a substance was used: within the past month, the current school year, or prior to the current school year. *Frequency of use* describes how often use has occurred.

Chapter Highlights

This chapter discusses the findings of the survey on a drug-by-drug basis to provide information on trends in the use of each substance and the characteristics of those students who reported using each substance.

- Fifty-eight percent[1] of Texas secondary students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month; 76 percent reported using some type of substance in their lifetime.

Figure 1.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances: 1988–1998

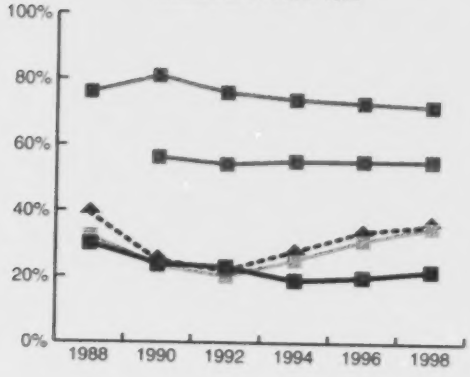
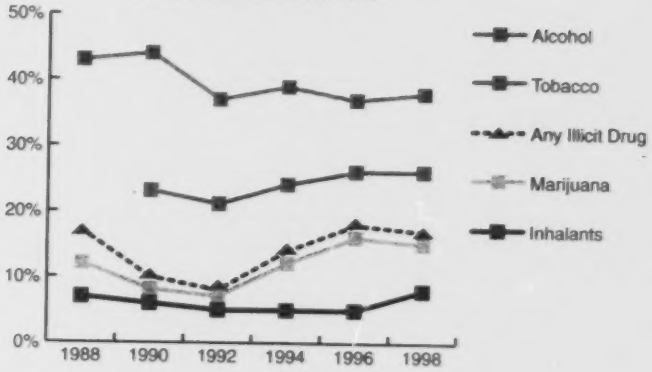


Figure 1.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month: 1988–1998



About 36 percent of secondary students reported using an illicit drug at some point in their lives; 72 percent had ever used alcohol.

- The five substances most widely used by young people in Texas were alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and cocaine. In 1998, powder cocaine replaced uppers as the fifth most commonly used substance.
- About 36 percent of secondary students reported using an illicit drug at some point in their lives, and 72 percent had ever used alcohol (Figure 1.1).
- While lifetime tobacco use among secondary students remained around 55 percent, past-month use of tobacco jumped from 21 percent in 1992 to 26 percent in 1998.
- Alcohol continued to be the most widely used substance by young people in Texas; rates of current use have been stable since 1992 (Figure 1.2).
- Students in the upper grades reported higher prevalence rates of substance use as compared to those in lower grades, with a notable exception for inhalants, where the trend was the opposite.
- The percentage increases between 1996 and 1998 for use of cocaine and crack were greater than for any other drug (31 percent increase in lifetime use for both drugs; 44 percent increase in current use for cocaine and 56 percent increase for crack).
- Lifetime use of marijuana among all grades has increased since 1992, but past-month marijuana use among younger students decreased in 1998 following a six-year increase.
- Lifetime use of heroin was reported by 2 percent of students, but these users were also very frequent users of other illicit drugs.
- Seven percent of all students could be considered heavy drug users who used illicit drugs on a daily or weekly basis.

The prevalence of lifetime and past-month use of all substances in the state as a whole from 1988 to 1998 is shown in Appendix B, Table B1, and the prevalence tables by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and other demographic categories are presented in Appendix B, Tables B2–B15.

Licit Drugs

Tobacco

Tobacco is the second most widely used substance among students, after alcohol. In 1998, 55 percent of the students in grades seven through twelve reported having used some type of tobacco product during their lifetime, while 26 percent used it in the month previous to the survey. Seniors (36 percent) were more than twice as likely as seventh graders (16 percent) to admit past-month experience with tobacco. The average age reported for first use of cigarettes was 12.3 years, and the average age of first use of smokeless tobacco was 12.7 years.

Seniors were more than twice as likely as seventh graders to admit past-month experience with tobacco.

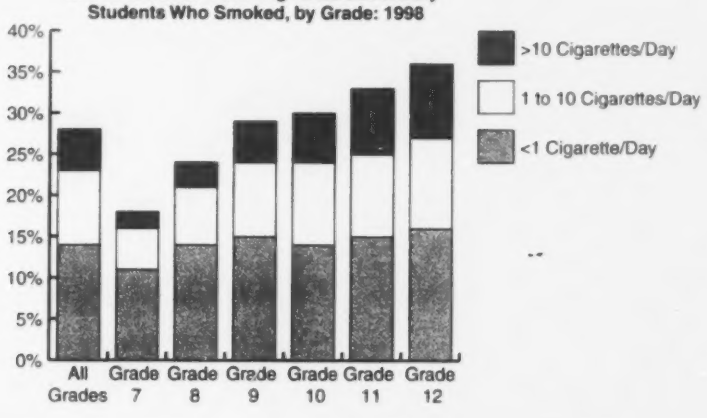
About 53 percent of all secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 25 percent had done so in the past month. In 1988, 3 percent of students reported currently smoking more than a half a pack of cigarettes a day, as compared to 5 percent in 1998, and the number of cigarettes smoked per day increased with grade level, as Figure 1.3 shows. Fourteen percent of students had ever used smokeless tobacco, and 5 percent had used it during the past month.

Male students were slightly more likely than females to have ever smoked cigarettes (55 percent versus 51 percent) and much more likely to have ever used smokeless tobacco (23 percent versus 6 percent) in their lifetime. Hispanic students had the highest lifetime prevalence rate for cigarette smoking at 58 percent, followed by Anglo (55 percent) and African American (41 percent) students. However, Anglo youths more commonly used smokeless tobacco; 20 percent of them reported lifetime use compared to 11 percent of Hispanics and 7 percent of African Americans.

Of students who were involved in extracurricular or work activities, those who were involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), or work study programs were the most likely to have reported past-month use of cigarettes (28 percent), followed by drama and speech students (25 percent). Athletes and VOE/DE/work study students were the most likely to have used smokeless tobacco in the past month (6 percent). Band and orchestra students reported the lowest current use of cigarettes (17 percent), and drill team members and cheerleaders had the lowest current use of smokeless tobacco (2 percent).

Those students who reported poor academic performance were more likely than those who earned good grades to be current tobacco users (38 percent versus 23 percent). Current tobacco use was also reported at lower levels among students from two-parent

Figure 1.3. Number of Cigarettes Smoked in the Past Month Among Texas Secondary Students Who Smoked, by Grade: 1998



families as opposed to students not living with both parents (24 percent versus 31 percent). Only 40 percent of secondary students surveyed in 1998 believed tobacco was very dangerous to use, and 73 percent said it was very or somewhat easy to get tobacco.

Alcohol

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among secondary school students. In many ways, cutting alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing use of illicit drugs because of its availability, the perception that alcohol is not as dangerous as other substances, and the fact that parents can be ambiguous about communicating attitudes regarding their children's drinking.

In the 1998 survey, 38 percent of secondary students reported current use of alcohol.

In the 1998 survey, 72 percent of all secondary students reported they had ever used alcohol, and 38 percent reported past-month alcohol use. The older the students, the higher the prevalence of alcohol use. Lifetime experience with alcohol ranged from 55 percent for seventh graders to 83 percent for seniors, and past-month use ranged from 23 percent for seventh graders to 52 percent for seniors. Both males and females reported the same rate of lifetime alcohol use (72 percent). Table 1.1 shows lifetime use of four types of alcoholic beverages in the last ten years.

While African American students had the highest rate of lifetime alcohol use in 1990 and 1992, Hispanic students reported more lifetime drinking than any other racial/ethnic group in the surveys since then. By 1998, lifetime usage among Hispanics was 76 percent, and 71 percent for Anglos and African Americans. Students who lived with both parents, especially younger students, were much less likely to drink than those who did not live with both parents.

The average age for first drinking beer was 12.3 years, followed by wine coolers and wine at 12.7 years and liquor at 13.3 years. For each alcoholic beverage, lifetime use increased with grade level; seniors reported two or three times the rate of lifetime use of seventh graders (Appendix C, Table C1). The most pronounced grade-specific difference was for consumption of hard liquor, with 24 percent lifetime use by seventh graders and 67 percent by seniors.

The largest changes in weekly and monthly drinking patterns occurred between 1988 and 1990, when weekly drinking decreased and monthly drinking increased. Since then, levels of monthly drinking of beer and wine coolers have been relatively stable, while levels of monthly drinking of wine and liquor have increased (Table 1.2).

Heavy consumption of alcohol or *binge drinking*, which is defined as drinking five or more drinks at one time, is of concern (Figure 1.4). About 17 percent of secondary students said that when they drank, they usually drank five or more beers at one time, and 14 to 15 percent reported binge drinking of wine coolers and liquor. Binge drinking

Table 1.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Consumed Specific Alcoholic Beverages: 1988–1998

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
Beer	60%	60%	59%	59%	56%	55%
Wine Coolers	62%	63%	61%	61%	58%	57%
Wine	45%	51%	51%	51%	49%	48%
Liquor	47%	47%	49%	49%	48%	48%

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Figure 1.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988–1998

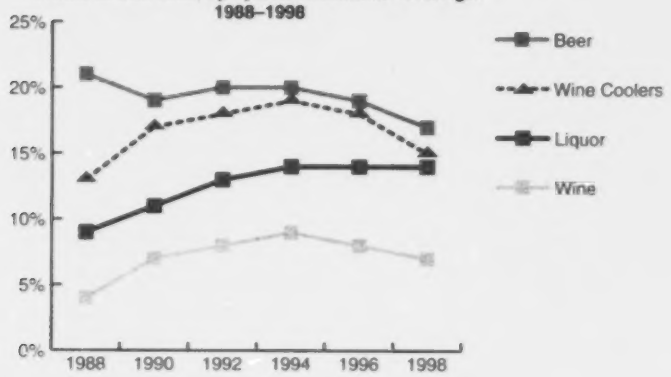

Table 1.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Weekly and Monthly Drinking, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988–1998

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
Beer Weekly	15%	7%	7%	9%	7%	6%
Beer Monthly	23%	28%	28%	29%	26%	28%
Wine Coolers Weekly	9%	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%
Wine Coolers Monthly	26%	28%	28%	28%	26%	28%
Wine Weekly	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Wine Monthly	12%	17%	19%	19%	18%	20%
Liquor Weekly	6%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Liquor Monthly	17%	21%	23%	23%	23%	26%

Most worrisome is the fact that the percentage of students who binge drink with liquor has remained relatively stable since 1994.

increased with grade level, with 26 percent of seniors who drank beer reporting they usually drank five or more beers at a time (see Appendix C, Tables C2 and C3). Over the years, the percentage of students who normally drank five or more beers decreased between 1988 and 1998, while the percentage who binged with wine or wine coolers has fallen from the peak in 1994, but still is higher than in 1988. Most worrisome is the fact that the percentage of students who binge with hard liquor has remained relatively steady since 1994.

Use of alcohol varied among students who were involved in different extracurricular activities. Drill team members and cheerleaders were the most likely to have ever drunk alcohol and VOE/DE/work study students were the most likely to be current drinkers. Band and orchestra members reported the lowest use of alcohol.

Inhalants

The term *inhalants* refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products which can be abused by sniffing or "huffing" (inhaling through the mouth) for the intoxicating effects. Inhalants include volatile solvents (such as gasoline, glue, paint, and polishes), anesthetics (such as ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide), aerosols (such as hair spray, deodorant, and freon), and nitrites (poppers and amyl or butyl nitrite).

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Figure 1.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants Ever or in the Past Month, by Grade: 1998

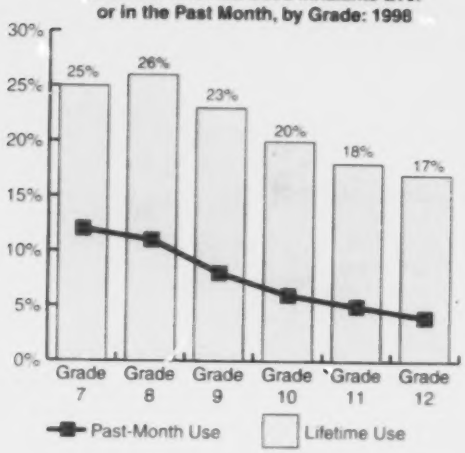
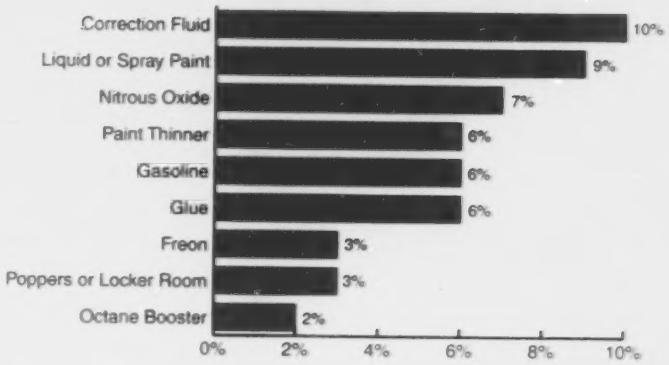


Figure 1.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Specific Inhalants: 1998



Inhalants are readily available, and therefore easily abused. About 62 percent of all secondary students in 1998 thought it was very easy or somewhat easy to get inhalants.

Inhalant use remains a serious problem, particularly among students in seventh and eighth grades and among those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems at school. Students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age (12.2 years), which is the youngest average age for first use of any substance. Inhalants are also considered "gateway" substances because they are often the first substances that youths try before they "graduate" to more expensive drugs.

Students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age, an average age of 12.2 years, which is the youngest average age of first use of any substance.

Eleven specific subtypes of inhalants were asked about in 1998 survey. About 22 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of any inhalant substance, up from 20 percent two years ago, but still below the peak level of 30 percent in 1988. Increases in current use of inhalants were reported for all grades between 1996–1998; however, the apparent increases should be considered tentative since they may be partly caused by a wording change in the survey form.[4] For seventh graders, inhalants were the third most commonly used substance, rather than marijuana, which was the third most commonly used substance for all other students.

Inhalant use exhibits a peculiar age pattern not observed with any other substance. Unlike the patterns for other substances, the prevalence of inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades (Figure 1.5). In the 1998 survey, 25 percent of seventh graders and 26 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, whereas only 17 to 18 percent of eleventh and twelfth graders reported lifetime inhalant use. This deviation between the lifetime use of younger students and older students may be partially due to inhalant users who drop out and hence are not in school in later grades to respond to school-based surveys.

Male students (23 percent) reported slightly higher levels of lifetime inhalant use than female students (21 percent). African American students (13 percent) reported lower rates of lifetime inhalant use than Anglos (23 percent) or Hispanics (25 percent). Students who made grades of C or below were much more likely to have ever used inhalants in comparison to those who made A's and B's (33 percent versus 19 percent).

Also, students who did not live with both parents had higher levels of inhalant use than those who lived in two-parent households (25 percent versus 20 percent).

TYPES OF INHALANTS

Among the various inhalants, correction fluid was the most frequently used inhalant (Figure 1.6). About 10 percent of Texas secondary students had ever used correction fluid in 1998, down from 19 percent ten years ago. The 1998 lifetime use of correction fluid decreased by grade level as well. About 14 percent of seventh and eighth graders had ever used correction fluid to get high, compared to only 6 percent of seniors (see Appendix D for prevalence of specific inhalants by grade level). Unlike other inhalants, female students reported more lifetime use of correction fluid than did males in grades seven through nine.

Hispanic eighth graders had the highest rate of lifetime spray paint use at 17 percent.

The second most frequently reported inhalant used in 1998 was liquid or spray paint. Between 1988 to 1992, the number-two inhalant had been glue. The lifetime prevalence of liquid or spray paint use among secondary students was 9 percent in 1998. Students in eighth grade (12 percent) reported twice as much lifetime liquid or spray paint use than those in twelfth grade (6 percent). Hispanic students were the most likely to use spray paint, with 13 percent reporting lifetime use, as compared to 8 percent of Anglos and 4 percent of African Americans. In fact, Hispanics were more likely to have ever used spray paint than correction fluid. Hispanic eighth graders had the highest rate of spray paint use at 17 percent.

Nearly 7 percent of the students in 1998 reported lifetime use of nitrous oxide, including laughing gas and whippets. Unlike other inhalants, older students were more likely to use nitrous oxide than younger students. The lifetime use of nitrous oxide was about 5 percent for seventh graders, compared to 8 percent for seniors. The most pronounced grade-specific difference in nitrous oxide use was among males and Anglo students; lifetime use for each of these groups reached 11 to 12 percent in grade twelve.

Some 6 percent of secondary students reported lifetime use of paint thinner/toluene, gasoline, or glue. Lifetime use of glue has dropped in half since 1988. The use of each of these inhalants decreased from the eighth to the twelfth grade. Lifetime use of paint thinner was highest in grade eight (8 percent). Hispanic students (8 percent) were more likely to have ever used paint thinner than Anglos (6 percent) or African Americans (2 percent).

Lifetime use of poppers or freon was reported at almost 3 percent. Poppers include the amyl and butyl nitrite inhalants which are packaged in little bottles and are popular

Table 1.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used One or More Different Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 1998

	None	1 Type	2-3 Types	4+ Types
All	80%	8%	7%	5%
Grade 7	78%	8%	8%	6%
Grade 8	77%	8%	8%	7%
Grade 9	80%	8%	7%	5%
Grade 10	82%	8%	6%	4%
Grade 11	84%	8%	5%	4%
Grade 12	85%	7%	5%	3%

in some club scenes where they are marketed "to promote a sense of abandon while dancing, to expand creativity, to stimulate music appreciation, and to enhance sexual pleasure." The prevalence of use for each of these inhalants did not vary much across grade levels.

Only 2 percent of respondents reported lifetime use of octane booster, 5 percent reported lifetime use of other aerosol sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.), and 11 percent reported using "other" inhalants.

More than 12 percent of secondary school students in 1998 admitted using two or more products from the list of specific inhalants queried, about the same percentage as in 1996 (Table 1.3). Younger students used more types of inhalants than older students. About 14 to 15 percent of seventh and eighth graders had ever used two or more different types of inhalants, whereas only 8 to 9 percent of juniors and seniors had done so. Again, the grade-specific difference in lifetime use could be due to the fact that inhalant users often drop out of school before they reach the upper grades.

Illicit Drugs

Use of *illicit* drugs in the school survey referred to use of either marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, and/or Ecstasy.

About 36 percent of all secondary students in 1998 reported illicit drug use during their lifetime; 17 percent reported past-month use.

About 36 percent of all secondary students in 1998 reported using some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, and 17 percent reported past-month use. Lifetime use of illicit substances increased with grade level. Male students were more likely than female students to have ever used illicit drugs (40 percent versus 32 percent). Although Hispanic students had the highest lifetime use of any illicit drug in 1998 at 40 percent, as compared to 28 percent in 1992, lifetime use for African American students doubled from 16 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1998. Anglo students showed an increase in use of any illicit drug from 22 percent in 1992 to 36 percent in 1998. Students who lived with both parents reported 31 percent lifetime illicit drug use, as compared to 46 percent lifetime use by students who lived in other family situations.

Between 1996 and 1998, current use of marijuana decreased, while use of other illicit drugs, such as cocaine and crack, increased (Figure 1.7). Since more students are involved in the use of marijuana than in the use of other illicit drugs, the changes in marijuana use patterns more heavily influence the overall illicit drug use prevalence than do the changes for drugs with lower prevalence rates. Thus, the encouraging news about

Figure 1.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Illicit Drugs in the Past Month: 1996 and 1998

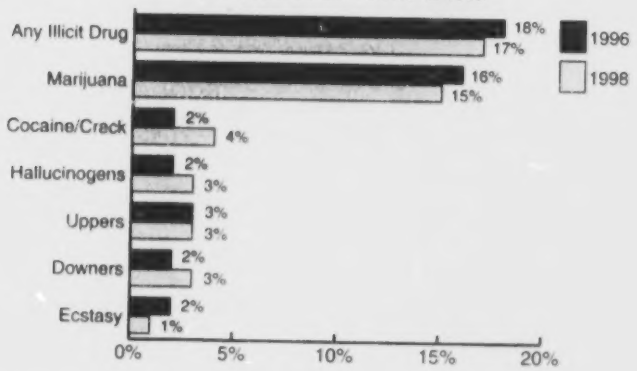


Figure 1.8. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988–1998

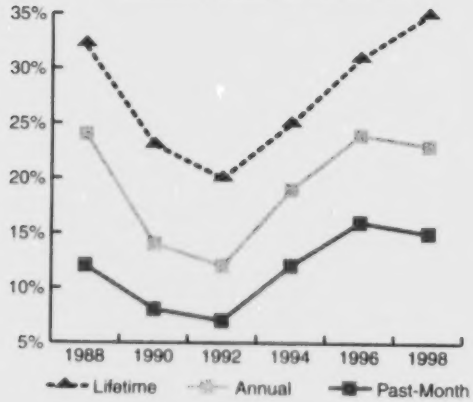
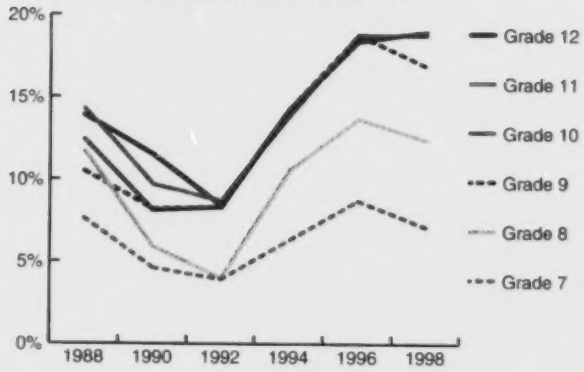


Figure 1.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Marijuana in the Past Month, by Grade: 1988–1998



declining current marijuana use by the younger students should not overshadow the fact that use of other illicit drugs is increasing.

More students were limiting their illicit drug use to marijuana. About 18 percent of all students in 1998 reported lifetime use of "marijuana only," but not other illicit drugs, compared to 14 percent in 1996.

Heavy drug use, which is defined as daily or weekly use, increased from 3 percent in 1992 to 7 percent in 1998. Heavy drug use was most common among tenth graders (9 percent), compared to 4 percent of seventh graders. In 1998, 42 percent of past year illicit drug users admitted multiple use of drugs and 16 percent admitted using four or more kinds of drugs.

Marijuana

Current use of marijuana declined slightly from 16 percent in 1996 to 15 percent in 1998. This decline occurred only among younger students.

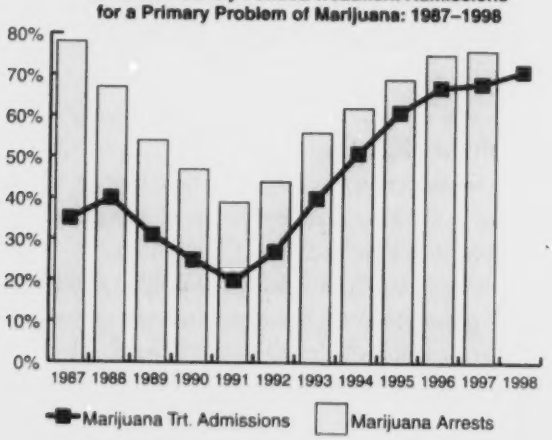
Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance students reported using after alcohol and tobacco. It is the first illicit drug tried by secondary school students at the average age of 13.5. Figure 1.8 shows that 35 percent of all secondary students had used marijuana at least once in their lives, up from 31 percent in 1996. Overall, current use of marijuana declined slightly from 16 percent in 1996 to 15 percent in 1998. This decline occurred only among younger students. Levels of past-month use among students in grades ten to twelve did not change between 1996 and 1998. (Figure 1.9)

Male students were more likely than females to report lifetime use (39 percent versus 30 percent) and past-month use (18 percent versus 13 percent) of marijuana. Hispanic students had the highest rate of lifetime (38 percent) and current (17 percent) marijuana use, followed by Anglo youths (34 percent lifetime and 15 percent current). African American youths reported lifetime use of 33 percent and current use of 14 percent. Students making grades of C or lower reported much higher levels of lifetime and current use for marijuana (51 percent and 26 percent, respectively) than those making A's and B's (30 percent and 12 percent, respectively). Marijuana use rates were lower among students who lived with two parents than those who lived in other family structures, with lifetime prevalence at 29 percent versus 45 percent and current use at 12 percent versus 20 percent.

Table 1.4. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "How Often Do You Use Marijuana in the Following Ways?": 1998

	Never	Seldom	Half of the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know
Joints	68.8%	9.8%	6.7%	8.7%	5.0%	1.1%
Blunts	74.8%	10.1%	5.2%	4.6%	4.1%	1.2%
Bongs/Water Pipes	79.3%	8.9%	4.7%	3.7%	2.3%	1.1%
Pipes	78.2%	8.9%	5.2%	4.3%	2.4%	1.0%
Other Ways	84.1%	7.7%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%

Figure 1.10. Percentage of All Texas Juvenile Drug Arrests that Involved Marijuana and Percentage of All Juvenile Publicly-Funded Treatment Admissions for a Primary Problem of Marijuana: 1987–1998



The proportion of adolescent drug arrests involving marijuana increased to 76 percent in 1997.

The 1998 survey for the first time queried students about the different ways they used marijuana. Of those who smoked marijuana, joints were the most commonly used, followed by blunt cigars, pipes, and bongs or water pipes (Table 1.4). Among past-month users, 68 percent of African American students used blunt cigars most of the time or always, while 61 percent of Hispanic students and 51 percent of Anglo students reported using joints most of the time or always.

Uniform Crime Report data from the Texas Department of Public Safety and Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) data from TCADA demonstrate the growing problems resulting from this increasing use of marijuana. Figure 1.10 shows that the proportion of adolescent drug arrests involving marijuana has increased to 76 percent in 1997 and the proportion of admissions for a primary problem of marijuana to TCADA-funded adolescent treatment programs has risen to 72 percent in 1998.

Cocaine

Cocaine was the second most commonly used illicit drug after marijuana. Students were asked about their use of both the powdered form of cocaine, which is typically inhaled or dissolved for injection, and the crack or rock form which is typically smoked. About 9 percent of Texas secondary students in 1998 had used powdered cocaine during their lifetime, and 3 percent reported doing so in the past month. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 4 percent among seventh graders to 13 percent among seniors.

There was a greater percentage increase in the use of cocaine between 1996 and 1998 than for any other drug. Lifetime use of powder cocaine and crack each increased by 31 percent, and current use of powder cocaine increased by 44 percent while current use of crack increased by 56 percent.

Male students were more likely to use powder cocaine than female students (10 percent lifetime and 4 percent current for males versus 7 percent lifetime and 3 percent current for females). Hispanic youths had the highest prevalence of powder cocaine use (13 percent lifetime and 5 percent current), followed by Anglo youths (8 percent lifetime and 3 percent current) and African American youths (1 percent lifetime and 0.5 percent current). Students who made poorer grades reported higher use of powder cocaine (16 percent lifetime and 7 percent current) than did students who made grades of A and B (7 percent lifetime and 2 percent current).

Lifetime use of powder cocaine and crack each increased by 31 percent between 1996 and 1998.

Rates of crack cocaine use were much lower than rates of powder cocaine use at 3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current. Unlike most other substances, there was no pattern of higher prevalence of crack use with increasing grade levels (Figure 1.11). Each grade reported approximately a 3 to 4 percent lifetime and 1 percent current prevalence of crack use in 1998. Following the same trends as seen with powder cocaine, Hispanic youth had the highest prevalence of crack cocaine (4 percent lifetime), followed by Anglo youths (3 percent lifetime), and African American youths (1 percent lifetime).

When both forms of cocaine, powder and crack rock, are examined together, the statistics show that lifetime prevalence of cocaine/crack among all secondary students decreased from 7 percent in 1988 to 5 percent in 1992, then rose to 9 percent in 1998 (Figure 1.12). Current use of cocaine/crack, on the other hand, remained about the same (2 percent) from 1988 to 1996, and then rose to 4 percent in 1998. Seniors in 1998 were about three times more likely than seventh graders to have used cocaine/crack in their lifetime (13 percent versus 4 percent) and to report doing so in the month prior to the survey (5 percent versus 2 percent).

Figure 1.11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powdered Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 1998

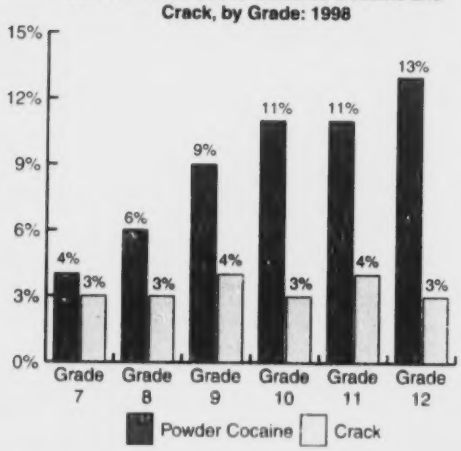
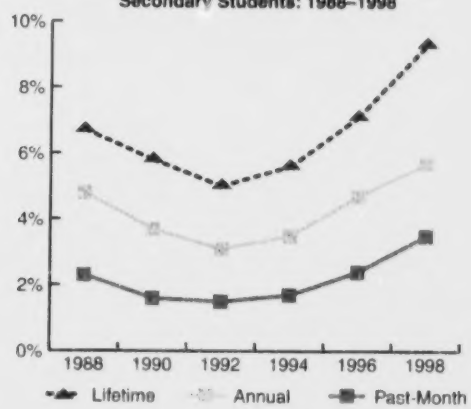


Figure 1.12. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Cocaine/Crack Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988–1998



Uppers

Uppers are the third most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students in Texas. Lifetime use of uppers was 8 percent in 1998, and current use was 3 percent.

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, methamphetamines, speed, over-the-counter medicines containing ephedrine, benzedrine, and prescription drugs such as Ritalin (methylphenidate) which are taken for non-medical reasons. Uppers are the third most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students in Texas after marijuana and cocaine. Lifetime use of uppers was 8 percent in 1998, and current use was 3 percent. Figure 1.13 shows that use of uppers has been slowly increasing since 1992.

In the 1998 survey, lifetime prevalence for uppers ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 12 percent among seniors. Lifetime and current use rates were similar for male and female students. Anglo youths had the highest prevalence of uppers (11 percent lifetime and 4 percent current), followed by Hispanic youths (7 percent lifetime and 3 percent current) and African American youths (2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current).

Secondary students who made grades of C, D, and F reported higher levels of use (12 percent lifetime and 6 percent current) than did students who made grades of A and B (7 percent lifetime and 3 percent current).

Downers

Downers include sleeping pills, barbiturates, and sedatives and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. As shown on Figure 1.14, lifetime use of downers among secondary students increased to 7 percent in 1998. Past-month use of downers has increased to 3 percent in 1998. Lifetime use of downers in 1998 ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 9 percent among students in grades ten, eleven, and twelve. Male students reported a slightly higher prevalence of downer use than females (7 percent versus 6 percent, lifetime use; 3 percent versus 2 percent, current use). Anglo and Hispanic youths had similar prevalence rates (7 to 8 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), and African American youths reported the lowest prevalence (1 percent lifetime and 0.5 percent current) in 1998.

Figure 1.13. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Uppers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990–1998

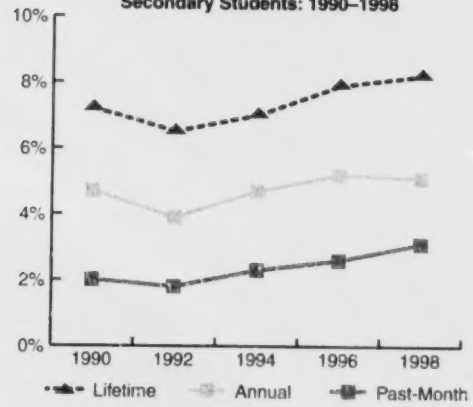


Figure 1.14. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Downers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990–1998

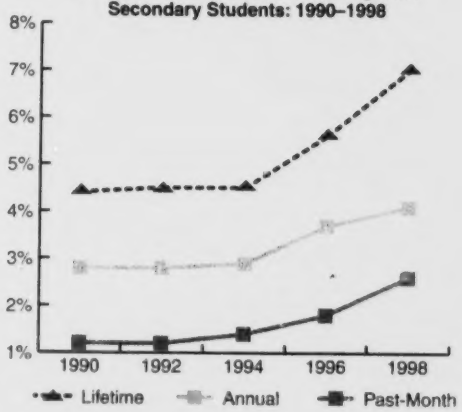
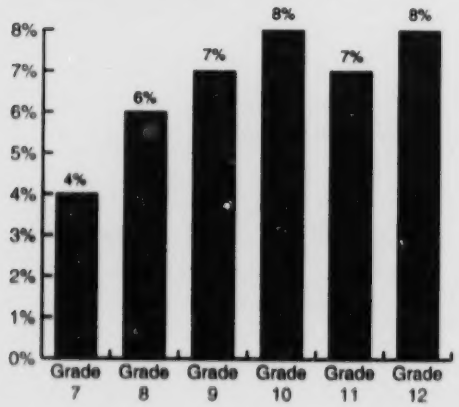


Figure 1.15. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Rohypnol, by Grade: 1998



Rohypnol

Hispanic students were the most likely to use Rohypnol, which may well be a reflection of the fact that Rohypnol use in Texas began along the border and spread northward.

Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) is known by street names such as "roches," "roofies," or "roach." Rohypnol is a sedative-tranquilizer that has never been approved for use in the United States. However, until 1997, it could be legally imported into the US across the Texas-Mexico border, and has been used to get "high," particularly in combination with alcohol, and less often as a hypnotic in order to commit sexual assault. To measure the extent of its use in Texas, it was included in the 1998 survey. Lifetime use was reported by 7 percent of secondary students, and past-month use by 3 percent of students. As Figure 1.15 shows, use increased until grade ten, at which point it leveled off.

Hispanic students were the most likely to use Rohypnol (10 percent lifetime and 4 percent past-month), as compared to Anglos (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent past-month) and African Americans (1 percent lifetime and 0.6 percent past-month). This higher rate among Hispanic students may well be a reflection of the fact that Rohypnol use in Texas first began along the Texas-Mexico border and then spread northward.

Male students were slightly more likely to use (7 percent lifetime and 3 percent past-month) than female students (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent past-month). Students who made grades of C, D, and F reported higher use (12 percent lifetime and 6 percent past-month) than did students who made grades of A and B (5 percent lifetime and 2 percent past-month).

Hallucinogens

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), PCP (phencyclidine), peyote, and "magic mushrooms" are some of the most common hallucinogens. Over 7 percent of all secondary students in 1998 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once during their lifetime, which equals the level in 1988. The current rate for hallucinogen use was 3 percent.

Lifetime prevalence ranged from 3 percent for seventh graders to 12 percent for seniors. More males than females reported using hallucinogens. This was especially true for older students. For example, 15 percent of male seniors reported lifetime use in comparison to 10 percent of female seniors. Anglo youths had the highest prevalence rates (10 percent lifetime and 4 percent current), followed by Hispanic youths (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current). African American youths reported 1 percent lifetime and 0.5 percent current use.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy, also known as MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine), has the effects of a hallucinogenic stimulant and is popular in night clubs and all-night rave parties. Ecstasy has risen and fallen in popularity over time and use was level between 1996 and 1998.

Some 5 percent of secondary students in 1998 had used Ecstasy at least once during their lifetime. Past-month use of Ecstasy has remained quite low at about 1 percent over time.

Older students reported higher levels of consumption of Ecstasy than did younger students. Lifetime use in 1998 was 1 percent among seventh graders, compared to 8 percent among seniors. Ecstasy use was more prevalent among Anglo students than any other racial/ethnic group. About 6 percent of all Anglo students in 1998 had used Ecstasy during their lifetime, whereas 3 percent of Hispanics and 1 percent of African American students reported lifetime use.

Steroids

Two percent of all secondary students surveyed in 1998 had ever used steroids, and 1 percent used steroids during the month prior to the survey. These rates have remained similar since 1990. Steroid consumption is more common among males. Approximately, 3 percent of males reported lifetime use compared to 1 percent of females. Overall, Anglo youths (3 percent) had higher rates of lifetime steroid use than Hispanics (2 percent) or African Americans (1 percent).

As expected, steroid use was more common among students who participated in athletics than among students who did not, as Table 1.5 shows.

Heroin

In 1998, the Texas Secondary School Survey queried for heroin use and found lifetime use was 2 percent and past-month use was less than 1 percent. The last time that there were questions in the survey about heroin use was in 1988, and that survey found lifetime use was 1 percent with past-month use less than 0.5 percent.

Males reported 3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current use, while females reported 2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current use. In terms of race/ethnicity, Hispanic and Anglo students reported similar lifetime (less than 3 percent) and current use (less than 1 percent). African American students reported less than 1 percent lifetime and 0.4 percent current use.

Table 1.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Steroids in their Lifetime or Past Month, by Athletic Participation and Grade: 1998

	Athletes		Non-Athletes	
	Lifetime Use	Past-Month Use	Lifetime Use	Past-Month Use
All	2.5%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.6%	2.2%	0.8%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%
Grade 10	2.5%	1.0%	1.4%	0.3%
Grade 11	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%	0.5%
Grade 12	3.1%	1.0%	1.8%	0.6%

Of current heroin users, 76 percent had also used marijuana and 51 percent had used cocaine in the past month.

There were differences among students based on academic standing. Students who reported A's and B's had a lifetime prevalence of 2 percent and 1 percent current use, while students who made C's, D's, and F's had lifetime prevalence of 5 percent and 2 percent current use. Students who lived with both parents had lifetime use of 2 percent, as compared to students who did not live with both parents reporting use at 3 percent.

While the number of students who reported having used heroin was low, they comprise a small group who were involved in the frequent use of many drugs. Of the current heroin users, 76 percent had also used marijuana and 51 percent had used cocaine in the past month. Over a third of the current heroin users had also used crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Rohypnol, and/or Ecstasy in the past month.

Comparisons to the National Survey

The Monitoring the Future surveys[3] conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan for the National Institute of Drug Abuse collected data on prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, inhalant, and other drug use from large representative samples of students from across the nation. Questions on age at first use, attitudes and beliefs concerning substance use, and students' perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment were also included. The Monitoring the Future Study began its annual survey of high school seniors in 1975. The study was expanded in 1991 to obtain additional data on eighth and tenth graders. The 1998 national project gathered information from 18,700 eighth graders, 15,400 tenth graders, and 15,800 seniors based on a regional nationwide sample.

There are methodological differences between the Texas School Survey and the Monitoring the Future Study, including differences in sampling design, data collection, and analytical protocols. Additionally, questions about substance use are asked differently in the two projects, and the national questions for alcohol were changed in 1993—hence, the national data in 1992 and earlier as well as the Texas data regarding alcohol use cannot be compared. However, for other substances the results are generally comparable, although caution should still be exercised when comparing the two sets of estimates.

Tables 1.6 and 1.7 contrast the lifetime and past-month use since 1992 of a variety of substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in Texas and nationwide. Overall, Texas eighth graders in 1998 were more likely to have ever smoked cigarettes and used marijuana and cocaine and less likely to have used smokeless tobacco than eighth graders nationally. Among tenth graders, Texas students were more likely to have ever used marijuana and cocaine, but less likely to have ever used smokeless tobacco than their peers in the national survey. Texas seniors were more likely to have used cocaine, but less likely than the national sample to have ever smoked cigarettes or used smokeless tobacco, marijuana, crack, or hallucinogens.

In terms of current use, Texas eighth graders were more likely to have smoked cigarettes and used marijuana and cocaine, but less likely to have used smokeless tobacco than eighth graders in the national survey. Texas tenth graders were also more likely to be current users of cocaine, but less likely to use smokeless tobacco. Texas seniors reported higher levels of use of cocaine and lower levels of use of marijuana and smokeless tobacco. Use of other substances was similar between the national and state surveys.

Table 1.6. Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998

	USA				TEXAS			
	1992	1994	1996	1998	1992	1994	1996	1998
Cigarettes								
Grade 8	45.2%	46.1%	49.2%	45.7%	47.0%	49.7%	50.3%	49.2%
Grade 10	53.5%	56.9%	61.2%	57.7%	55.8%	57.3%	58.1%	58.5%
Grade 12	61.8%	62.0%	63.5%	65.3%	58.7%	60.0%	60.8%	61.9%
Smokeless Tobacco								
Grade 8	20.7%	19.9%	20.4%	15.0%	13.9%	15.5%	13.9%	11.3%
Grade 10	26.6%	29.2%	27.4%	22.7%	17.5%	18.9%	19.4%	16.2%
Grade 12	32.4%	30.7%	29.8%	26.2%	24.2%	23.8%	22.9%	20.0%
Marijuana								
Grade 8	11.2%	16.7%	23.1%	22.2%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%
Grade 10	21.4%	30.4%	39.8%	39.6%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%
Grade 12	32.6%	38.2%	44.9%	49.1%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%
Cocaine								
Grade 8	2.9%	3.6%	4.5%	4.6%	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%	6.3%
Grade 10	3.3%	4.3%	6.5%	7.2%	5.7%	5.9%	7.7%	10.8%
Grade 12	6.1%	5.9%	7.1%	9.3%	7.2%	8.2%	10.2%	12.9%
Crack								
Grade 8	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%	3.3%
Grade 10	1.5%	2.1%	3.3%	3.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	3.3%
Grade 12	2.6%	3.0%	3.3%	4.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	3.2%
Hallucinogens								
Grade 8	3.8%	4.3%	5.9%	4.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%
Grade 10	6.4%	8.1%	10.5%	9.8%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	9.1%
Grade 12	9.2%	11.4%	14.0%	14.1%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	12.3%
Steroids								
Grade 8	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%
Grade 10	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.7%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%
Heroin								
Grade 8	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	-	-	-	2.8%
Grade 10	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	-	-	-	2.1%
Grade 12	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	-	-	-	2.3%

	USA				TEXAS			
	1993	1994	1996	1998	1992	1994	1996	1998
Alcohol*								
Grade 8	55.7%	55.8%	55.3%	52.5%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%
Grade 10	71.6%	71.1%	71.8%	69.8%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%
Grade 12	80.0%	80.4%	79.2%	81.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%

- Not available

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The wording of the national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

Table 1.7. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998

	USA				TEXAS			
	1992	1994	1996	1998	1992	1994	1996	1998
Cigarettes								
Grade 8	15.5%	18.6%	21.0%	19.1%	15.5%	21.7%	21.3%	20.4%
Grade 10	21.5%	25.4%	30.4%	27.6%	19.8%	24.6%	27.6%	28.5%
Grade 12	27.8%	31.2%	34.0%	35.1%	23.6%	27.6%	31.0%	34.3%
Smokeless Tobacco								
Grade 8	7.0%	7.7%	7.1%	4.8%	4.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.9%
Grade 10	9.6%	10.5%	8.6%	7.5%	5.2%	6.6%	6.9%	5.5%
Grade 12	11.4%	11.1%	9.8%	8.8%	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%	7.9%
Marijuana								
Grade 8	3.7%	7.8%	11.3%	9.7%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%
Grade 10	8.1%	15.8%	20.4%	18.7%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%
Grade 12	11.9%	19.0%	21.9%	22.8%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%
Cocaine								
Grade 8	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%
Grade 10	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%	4.0%
Grade 12	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	1.7%	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%
Crack								
Grade 8	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%
Grade 10	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Hallucinogens								
Grade 8	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%
Grade 10	1.8%	2.4%	2.8%	3.2%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%
Grade 12	2.1%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%
Steroids								
Grade 8	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%
Heroin								
Grade 8	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	-	-	-	0.9%
Grade 10	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	-	-	-	0.7%
Grade 12	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	-	-	-	0.6%

	USA				TEXAS			
	1993	1994	1996	1998	1992	1994	1996	1998
Alcohol*								
Grade 8	24.3%	25.5%	26.2%	23.0%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%
Grade 10	38.2%	39.2%	40.4%	38.8%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%
Grade 12	48.6%	50.1%	50.8%	52.0%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%

- Not available

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The wording of the national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

The latest national survey showed that while lifetime and current use of illegal drugs had increased between 1992 and 1996, patterns of past-month use of most substances varied between 1996 and 1998. Lifetime and current use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana decreased for eighth and tenth graders at the national level, as did lifetime use of hallucinogens. Lifetime and current prevalence of smokeless tobacco was down for all three grade levels. However, lifetime and current use of cocaine, crack, and steroids was up for all three grades. There continue to be increases in the proportion of twelfth graders who used most illicit drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol in their lifetime or in the past month, but decreases in lifetime and past-month use of marijuana, alcohol, and cigarettes by tenth graders and lifetime use by eighth graders offer hope for future downward trends in use.

Endnotes

1 This figure differs from the 55.5 percent reported to the Legislative Budget Board, which excludes tobacco use.

2 A bias may exist when comparing the prevalence rates of inhalants between 1998 and the previous survey years due to modifications of the questions about specific types of inhalants in the survey instrument. The phrase "to get high" was added to the responses listed in the question of specific inhalants in 1994. The frequency questions in the specific inhalant questions were changed to recency questions in 1998.

3 National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Drug Use Eases Among Teens for Second Consecutive Year," NIDA Media Advisory (Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, December 18, 1998) and University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research data tables and figures at www.isr.umich.edu.

Chapter 2. Demographic Correlates of Substance Use

Introduction

Chapter Highlights

While Chapter 1 discussed the 1998 survey findings on a drug-by-drug basis, this chapter looks at some of that same information in terms of the relationship of substance use to demographic characteristics such as gender, race/ethnicity, age of first use, academic performance, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of residence in the school district.

- Male and female students were about equally likely to have ever drunk alcohol.
- Male students were more likely than females to use tobacco, inhalants, and other illicit substances with the exception of uppers, but between 1992 and 1998, lifetime use of illicit drugs increased by 64 percent for female students and 58 percent for male students.
- Hispanic students reported the highest rates of lifetime and current use of alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol, and the highest lifetime use of tobacco.
- Anglo students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use of hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy and the highest current use of tobacco and lifetime use for steroids.
- Inhalants, beer, and cigarettes are the first substances Texas secondary school students tried.
- Students who earned grades of C or lower reported higher use of all illicit drugs than those who made grades of A and B. However, between 1992 and 1998, the levels of lifetime illicit drug use increased by 80 percent for good students and 53 percent for academically poor students.
- Students who lived with both of their parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures. However, between 1992 and 1998, the levels of lifetime illicit drug use increased by 65 percent for students living with both parents and 60 percent for students in other family structures.
- Students who had jobs were more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs than students who did not have jobs.
- Other than seniors, students with college-educated parents were less likely to use substances.
- Students who resided in the school district for three or fewer years were more likely to use tobacco, inhalants, and most illiicit drugs than longer-resident students, who were more likely to use alcohol.

Between 1992 and 1998, the levels of lifetime illicit drug use increased by 80 percent for students making A's and B's and 53 percent for C, D, and/or F students.

Gender

Males were more likely to have higher prevalence of illicit drugs than females, especially in the upper grades, except for uppers, where the rates of lifetime and current use were similar (Appendix B, Tables B3 and B4). Both genders also reported similar rates for lifetime use of alcohol, although males were more likely to be current drinkers.

Table 2.1 compares lifetime and current use of all substances between male and female secondary students, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing male

Table 2.1. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 1998

PAST-MONTH USE

	Male Students		Female Students		Ratio*
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	26.9%	245,528	23.9%	192,788	1.21
Alcohol	39.2%	333,035	36.9%	297,651	1.06
Inhalants	8.8%	74,763	7.6%	61,305	1.16
Any Illicit Drug	19.8%	168,217	14.3%	115,350	1.38
Marijuana	18.0%	152,924	12.6%	101,637	1.43
Cocaine	4.0%	33,983	2.5%	20,166	1.60
Crack	1.2%	10,195	0.8%	6,453	1.50
Hallucinogens	3.3%	28,036	1.9%	15,326	1.74
Uppers	3.2%	27,187	3.0%	24,199	1.07
Downers	2.8%	23,788	2.3%	18,553	1.22
Rohypnol	3.0%	25,487	2.3%	18,553	1.30
Steroids	1.0%	8,496	0.4%	3,227	2.50
Ecstasy	1.7%	14,443	1.1%	8,873	1.55
Heroin	0.9%	7,646	0.6%	4,840	1.50

LIFETIME USE

	Male Students		Female Students		Ratio*
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	57.9%	491,906	51.7%	417,034	1.12
Alcohol	72.1%	612,546	72.2%	582,396	1.00
Inhalants	23.4%	198,801	20.7%	166,975	1.13
Any Illicit Drug	40.1%	340,681	32.4%	261,352	1.24
Marijuana	39.0%	331,336	30.4%	245,219	1.28
Cocaine	10.1%	85,807	7.4%	59,692	1.36
Crack	3.6%	30,585	2.9%	23,393	1.24
Hallucinogens	8.7%	73,913	6.1%	49,205	1.43
Uppers	8.1%	68,816	8.3%	66,951	0.98
Downers	7.1%	60,320	6.1%	49,205	1.16
Rohypnol	7.2%	61,170	6.2%	50,012	1.16
Steroids	3.0%	25,487	1.4%	11,293	2.14
Ecstasy	4.9%	41,629	4.0%	32,266	1.23
Heroin	2.7%	22,939	2.1%	16,940	1.29

* Ratio=(%Male Students)/(%Female Students)

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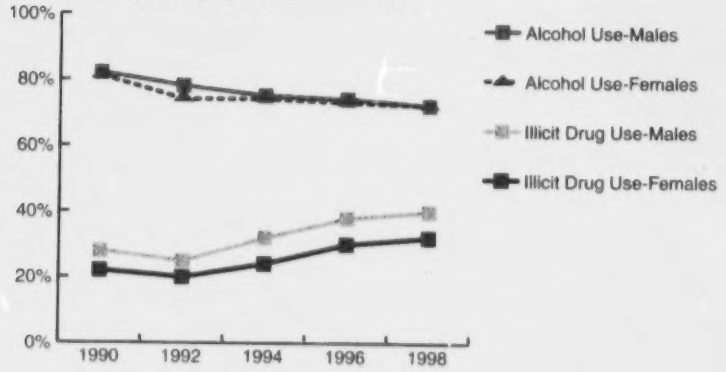
Figure 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug, by Gender: 1990–1998



prevalence of use by female prevalence of use. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward. Male students were [ratio] times more likely than female students to use [type of substance]. For example, male students were over two times more likely than female students to use steroids in the month prior to the survey.

From 1992 to 1998, lifetime illicit drug use increased by 58 percent for males and 64 percent for females.

The table also presents an estimate of the number of users for each substance. The number of users was estimated by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment in Texas public schools, which was 849,579 for male students and 806,643 for female students in the 1997–1998 school year.[1]

Figure 2.1 shows that while lifetime use of alcohol has decreased, illicit drug use has increased for both males and females. From the lowest prevalence point in 1992 to 1998, lifetime illicit drug use increased by 58 percent for males and 64 percent for females.

In view of the large numbers of students using different substances, there is a clear need for prevention programs for all students. However, there is also a need to tailor prevention programs to students who are most likely to use certain substances. For example, to decrease overall prevalence for steroids, hallucinogens, and cocaine, special attention should be directed to male students, and special alcohol prevention programs should be targeted to female students.

Race/Ethnicity

Race/ethnicity is strongly associated with different rates and patterns of substance use among secondary students (Appendix B, Tables B5, B6, and B7). It is important to keep in mind that when discussing prevalence among the three major racial/ethnic groups in the state, in terms of actual numbers of users, there are far more Anglo students who use substances than Hispanic and African American students.

Figure 2.2 presents the shifts over time in the racial/ethnic proportions of those who used an illegal drug in the past month. For Anglos and Hispanics, the proportion of past-month illegal drug use decreased from 1988 to 1992, but then continuously increased through 1996. Between 1996 and 1998, past-month use of illicit drugs remained unchanged for Anglo students, decreased very slightly for Hispanic students, and dropped for African American students.

Hispanic students in 1998 reported the highest lifetime and current prevalence for alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol, and the

Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Any Illicit Drug in the Past Month, by Race/Ethnicity: 1988–1998

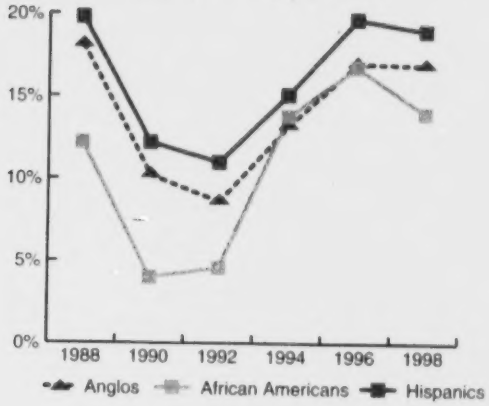
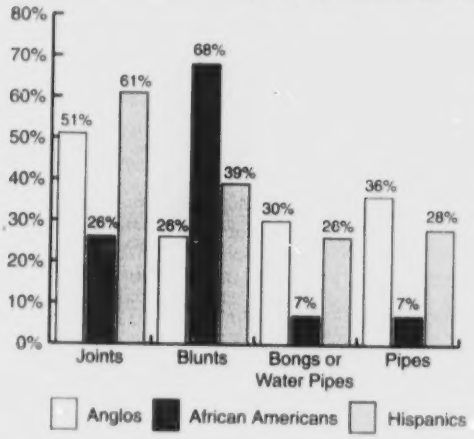


Figure 2.3. Percentage of Past-Month Marijuana Users Who Always/Most of the Time Used Marijuana in Various Ways, by Race/Ethnicity: 1998



highest lifetime use for tobacco. Anglo students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy, and the highest current use for tobacco and lifetime use for steroids. African American students had the highest prevalence use for the category "marijuana only," meaning they used no illicit drug other than marijuana. About 29 percent of all African American students in 1998 reported lifetime use of marijuana only, followed by Hispanics (18 percent) and Anglos (16 percent). The lifetime rate for using marijuana along with other drugs was 38 percent for Hispanic students, 34 percent for Anglo students, and 33 percent for African American students.

The rise in marijuana use by African American students may well be related to the use of blunt cigars, which are cheap cigars whose tobacco contents are removed and replaced with marijuana.

Until 1994, African American students reported lower marijuana use than did Hispanic and Anglo students. The rise in marijuana use by African American students since then may well be related to the use of blunt cigars, which are cheap cigars whose tobacco contents are removed and replaced with marijuana. The popularity of blunt cigars was first documented in Texas in 1994,[2] and Figure 2.3 shows the preference for blunts by African American students. Even with the popularity of blunt cigars, African American students were the only racial/ethnic group whose use of marijuana declined in 1998.

The actual number of youths who reported lifetime and current use of substances by race/ethnicity is also shown in Table 2.2. The actual number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment in each racial/ethnic group, which totaled 795,113 for Anglos, 231,386 for African Americans, and 582,589 for Hispanics in the 1997–1998 school year. In terms of the overall number of students who had ever used or currently use substances, the largest number of students in need of prevention programs are Anglo.

Table 2.2. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Race/Ethnicity: 1998

PAST-MONTH USE

	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	30.6%	243,305	12.9%	29,849	27.1%	157,882
Alcohol	38.8%	308,504	29.7%	68,722	42.1%	245,270
Inhalants	7.8%	62,019	4.6%	10,644	10.1%	58,841
Any Illicit Drug	16.9%	134,374	14.0%	32,394	19.0%	110,692
Marijuana	15.2%	120,857	13.6%	31,468	16.6%	96,710
Cocaine	2.5%	19,878	0.5%	1,157	5.4%	31,460
Crack	0.8%	6,361	0.4%	926	1.5%	8,739
Hallucinogens	3.5%	27,829	0.5%	1,157	2.0%	11,652
Uppers	4.2%	33,395	0.7%	1,620	2.8%	16,312
Downers	3.2%	25,444	0.5%	1,157	2.7%	15,730
Rohypnol	2.0%	15,902	0.6%	1,388	4.4%	25,634
Steroids	0.7%	5,566	0.5%	1,157	0.7%	4,078
Ecstasy	1.8%	14,312	0.4%	926	1.2%	6,991
Heroin	0.6%	4,771	0.4%	926	0.9%	5,243

LIFETIME USE

	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	57.2%	454,805	42.0%	97,182	58.6%	341,397
Alcohol	71.3%	566,916	70.8%	163,821	76.1%	443,350
Inhalants	22.5%	178,900	12.7%	29,386	25.2%	146,812
Any Illicit Drug	35.5%	282,265	33.6%	77,746	39.8%	231,870
Marijuana	33.9%	269,543	33.2%	76,820	37.8%	220,219
Cocaine	7.8%	62,019	1.3%	3,008	13.3%	77,484
Crack	3.2%	25,444	0.8%	1,851	4.1%	23,886
Hallucinogens	10.1%	80,306	1.4%	3,239	5.8%	33,790
Uppers	11.1%	88,258	1.5%	3,471	7.2%	41,946
Downers	8.3%	65,994	1.2%	2,777	6.7%	39,033
Rohypnol	5.7%	45,321	1.3%	3,008	10.4%	60,589
Steroids	2.5%	19,878	1.3%	3,008	1.9%	11,069
Ecstasy	6.2%	49,297	0.9%	2,082	3.4%	19,808
Heroin	2.5%	19,878	0.9%	2,082	2.7%	15,730

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Age of First Use

As Table 2.3 shows, inhalants, beer, and cigarettes were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students. Other alcoholic beverages follow. Marijuana was the first illicit drug tried at average age 13.5. Note that the average age for first trying any of the illicit drugs was no later than 14.5 years.

There is also a correlation of use with the grade that students are in. Students in grades seven and eight report higher lifetime and past-month use of inhalants than do students in higher grades, as Table 2.4 shows. For tobacco and alcohol, past-month and lifetime use increases linearly by grade. For marijuana, cocaine, and uppers, lifetime use increases by grade, but current use is similar among students in grades ten, eleven, and twelve.

Table 2.3. Average Age of First Use (in Years) of Substances Among Texas Secondary School Students: 1998

Inhalants	12.2
Cigarettes	12.3
Beer	12.3
Smokeless Tobacco	12.7
Wine Coolers	12.7
Wine	12.7
Liquor	13.3
Steriods	13.3
Marijuana	13.5
Heroin	13.7
Crack	13.9
Downers	13.9
Rohypnol	13.9
Uppers	14.0
Hallucinogens	14.2
Cocaine	14.4
Ecstasy	14.5

Table 2.4. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Grade: 1998

	PAST-MONTH USE					
	Tobacco	Alcohol	Inhalants	Marijuana	Cocaine	Uppers
Grade 7	15.6%	22.5%	11.5%	7.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Grade 8	21.2%	30.6%	11.4%	12.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Grade 9	27.2%	38.9%	8.4%	16.9%	3.6%	3.5%
Grade 10	29.8%	44.0%	6.2%	19.0%	4.0%	4.2%
Grade 11	32.4%	46.6%	5.3%	18.8%	4.3%	4.1%
Grade 12	36.0%	51.8%	4.3%	19.0%	4.4%	3.8%

	LIFETIME USE					
	Tobacco	Alcohol	Inhalants	Marijuana	Cocaine	Uppers
Grade 7	40.2%	54.7%	25.0%	16.7%	3.6%	3.0%
Grade 8	50.2%	66.8%	26.2%	27.1%	6.3%	5.6%
Grade 9	57.0%	74.3%	23.0%	36.6%	9.2%	8.7%
Grade 10	59.9%	78.5%	20.3%	42.6%	10.8%	10.8%
Grade 11	61.7%	81.0%	18.4%	43.8%	11.3%	10.8%
Grade 12	63.5%	82.8%	16.5%	46.0%	12.9%	12.0%

Table 2.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Academic Grades: 1988–1998

	Students Reporting A's and B's						Students Reporting C's, D's, and F's					
	1988	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*	*1996*	*1998*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*	*1996*	*1998*
Tobacco	-	52%	50%	50%	51%	51%	-	67%	66%	68%	69%	69%
Alcohol	73%	79%	72%	71%	70%	70%	82%	87%	84%	84%	83%	81%
Any Illicit Drug	33%	20%	17%	22%	29%	31%	54%	38%	35%	43%	50%	53%
Marijuana	26%	18%	15%	20%	26%	30%	47%	35%	32%	40%	47%	51%
Cocaine/Crack	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	7%	12%	10%	9%	10%	13%	17%
Hallucinogens	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	6%	11%	7%	8%	8%	11%	11%
Uppers	15%	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	23%	11%	9%	10%	11%	12%
Downers	11%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	20%	7%	7%	7%	9%	11%
Ecstasy	-	3%	2%	2%	5%	4%	-	6%	4%	3%	8%	7%
Heroin	1%	-	-	-	-	2%	3%	-	-	-	-	5%
Inhalants	19%	21%	20%	16%	17%	19%	30%	32%	31%	27%	29%	33%

- Not available

School Grades

Substance use is related to academic performance in school (Appendix B, Tables B8 and B9). Students making poor grades were more likely to use substances, although this survey did not collect information to determine whether poor grades are a cause or a consequence of substance use. Students who earned C's or lower in 1998 reported much higher lifetime and current prevalence for all illicit drugs, inhalants, alcohol, and tobacco than did those who earned A's and B's.

Since 1990, lifetime alcohol use decreased by 12 percent for students reporting A's and B's and by 7 percent for students reporting grades of C or lower, and tobacco use was stable for "good" students and up slightly for "poor" students. Of special concern are the increases in lifetime use of illicit drugs since 1992. There has been an 80 percent increase for A and B students and a 53 percent increase for students making grades of C or below (Table 2.5). Thus, while use of substances is lower among "good" students, the increases in illicit drug use must not be ignored. These A and B students, as well as those who do not do as well academically, should receive more drug education/information.

Family Structure

From 1988 to 1998, the surveys found that students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures (Appendix B, Tables B10 and B11). In 1998, 68 percent of secondary students who lived in two-parent households had ever drunk alcohol, compared to 80 percent of those who lived in other family situations (Table 2.6).

Lifetime use of alcohol decreased for students in both family structures since 1990. For students living with both parents, the decrease was 13 percent and 7 percent for students in other living situations. This trend did not occur for illicit drugs. From the lowest point in 1992, lifetime illicit drug use for students living with two parents increased by 65 percent and for students in other family situations, use increased by 60 percent. Thus, as with other findings about risk and resiliency factors in 1998, it can no longer be assumed that living with both parents will insulate a child from drug use.

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Table 2.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Family Structure: 1988–1998

	Students Who Live With Both Parents						Students Who Live in Other Family Structures					
	1988	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*	*1996*	*1998*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*	*1996*	*1998*
Tobacco	-	54%	52%	51%	51%	50%	-	61%	59%	61%	62%	63%
Alcohol	74%	79%	71%	70%	69%	68%	78%	86%	83%	81%	80%	80%
Any Illicit Drug	36%	21%	19%	23%	28%	31%	46%	32%	29%	36%	42%	46%
Marijuana	28%	19%	16%	20%	26%	29%	39%	29%	26%	33%	40%	45%
Cocaine/Crack	6%	5%	4%	5%	6%	8%	9%	7%	6%	7%	9%	12%
Hallucinogens	6%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	8%	6%	6%	7%	9%	10%
Uppers	16%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	20%	9%	7%	9%	10%	11%
Downers	12%	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%	16%	6%	5%	6%	7%	9%
Ecstasy	-	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	-	5%	3%	3%	7%	6%
Heroin	1%	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-	-	-	-	3%
Inhalants	22%	22%	23%	17%	18%	20%	24%	26%	24%	21%	22%	25%

- Not available

Socioeconomic Status

A few questions included in the survey can be considered indirect indicators of socioeconomic status and/or disposable income, including whether the student held a job, whether the student received an allowance, whether the student qualified for a free/reduced price school lunch, and the educational status of parents. Substance use among secondary students is associated with some of these variables (Table 2.7).

Student Allowances

Forty-five percent of secondary students received allowances, and they were somewhat less likely to have used a substance in the past school year (including past-month use), although there was little or no difference in substance use in some grade levels (see Table 2.7).

Family Income Level

The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch is a good measure of the family income level of students. About 31 percent of all respondents in 1998 were from low-income families and qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, 56 percent did not qualify, and 13 percent said they did not know.

The relationship between the student's family income level and substance use is complex (Table 2.7). In grades seven and eight, students who lived in low-income families were more likely to have used a substance in the past year than those from other families. However, the association was reversed for grades nine through twelve. The differences across different grades may be partly explained by the fact that students who use drugs in the lower grades are more likely to drop out, as are students from lower-income families.

Parental Education Level

In the survey, students were asked about the amount of education received by their parents. About 47 percent of all respondents in 1998 said at least one of their parents graduated from college, 37 percent said their parents were not college-educated, and 16 percent did not know the education level of their parents.

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Overall, secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (56 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (63 percent). See Table 2.7. This difference was more evident among those in lower grades (for example, 36 percent versus 47 percent for seventh graders), but by the twelfth grade, there was no difference.

Student Employment

Some 29 percent of secondary school students held jobs and they were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs.

As students age, they are more likely to hold jobs, as Table 2.7 shows. Only 14 percent of seventh graders had jobs, as compared to 60 percent of seniors. Even though more students are likely to hold jobs as they grow older, there was a strong positive relationship between student employment and substance use in all grades. Some 29 percent of secondary school students held jobs and they were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Among seventh graders, 53 percent of job-holders had used a substance during the past school year, compared to 38 percent for those without a job. This difference lessens as grade level increases: for seniors, 74 percent of those employed had used a substance in the school year compared to 68 percent of those without a job.

The strong relationship between holding a job and substance use is also shown in Table 2.8, which compares lifetime and current use of selected substances between students who worked and those who did not work and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing prevalence of use among students who worked by the prevalence of use among students who did not. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward. Working students were [ratio] times more likely than non-working students to use [type of substance]. For example, working students were 2.2 times more likely than non-

Table 2.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 1998

	All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Family Income Level **							
Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	**56%**	44%	53%	58%	61%	62%	63%
No Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	**60%**	38%	50%	61%	68%	69%	74%
Don't Know	**54%**	37%	49%	59%	62%	65%	72%
Parental Education							
College	**56%**	36%	47%	58%	64%	66%	72%
Not College	**63%**	47%	58%	63%	67%	68%	71%
Don't Know	**52%**	40%	50%	58%	63%	65%	68%
Allowances							
Yes	**55%**	40%	51%	59%	63%	67%	70%
No	**61%**	40%	52%	61%	67%	67%	72%
Job							
Yes	**69%**	53%	60%	68%	72%	71%	74%
No	**54%**	38%	49%	58%	62%	62%	68%

* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or any illicit drug.

** Children in family of four earning $20,865 a year or less were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in family of four earning more than $20,865 but less than $29,693 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Source: US Department of Agriculture, "National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs - 1997-98 Income Eligibility Guidelines").

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Table 2.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Employment Status: 1998

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*
Cigarettes	62.1%	49.8%	1.25	32.9%	21.8%	1.51
Smokeless Tobacco	21.3%	11.4%	1.88	8.4%	3.9%	2.18
Beer	67.5%	52.8%	1.28	36.9%	23.2%	1.59
Wine Coolers	69.2%	55.8%	1.24	31.8%	22.5%	1.41
Wine	60.2%	46.7%	1.29	22.7%	15.7%	1.45
Liquor	64.7%	46.6%	1.39	34.6%	21.4%	1.62
Any Illicit Drug	45.7%	32.1%	1.42	21.7%	15.0%	1.45
Marijuana	44.1%	30.5%	1.45	19.7%	13.3%	1.48
Cocaine/Crack	12.4%	8.1%	1.53	4.5%	3.1%	1.43
Hallucinogens	11.2%	5.7%	1.99	3.8%	2.0%	1.92
Ecstasy	7.2%	3.3%	2.17	2.3%	1.1%	2.14

* Ratio = (% Students Who Had a Job) / (% Students Who Had No Job)

working students to report use of smokeless tobacco in the month prior to the 1998 survey.

Working students were about 1.5 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, and cocaine/crack.

The findings showed that working students were about one and a half times more likely to report lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, and cocaine/crack, and they were about two times more likely to use hallucinogens and Ecstasy. Working students also reported higher use of alcohol than non-working students, although the difference in use varied by type of beverage. For example, students who had a job were 1.6 times more likely to report current use of liquor or beer and 1.4 times more likely to report use of wine or wine coolers than students without a job. Working students were also about 1.5 times more likely to be current cigarette smokers and 1.4 times more likely to play the Texas Lottery.

Students who are employed during the school year are more susceptible to substance use and abuse than those who do not work, both because of the availability of extra income to purchase alcohol and drugs and because working students associate with older colleagues on the job who are not only more likely to use substances, but also can provide youngsters with additional means of obtaining substances.

Student employment can also lead to an overcommitment to work at the expense of school. It is important for parents, employers, and educators to be aware that students with jobs are at greater risk of substance use.

Length of Time in School District

Students were asked how long they had lived in their current school district. Some 11 percent had lived in their district one year or less, 17 percent had lived in their district two to three years, and 73 percent had lived there four years or more. In general, secondary students who had been in the district three or fewer years were slightly more likely to use inhalants and most illicit substances than those who had lived in the district more than three years (Appendix B, Tables B14 and B15). In 1998, 25 percent of the "new" students had ever used an inhalant and 38 percent had ever used any illicit drug in

their lives, compared to 21 percent and 36 percent, respectively, of students who had been in the district more than three years.

This finding was reversed for alcohol, where 73 percent of students who had resided in the district four or more years reported lifetime drinking as compared to 71 percent for newer students. About 39 percent of students who had resided in the district four or more years drank alcohol in the month prior to the 1998 survey, whereas 37 percent of the newer students did so.

Endnotes

1 Student enrollment data were based on the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) provided by the Texas Education Agency.

2 Jane Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas," in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, June 1994.

Chapter 3. Protective and Risk Factors Related to Substance Use

Introduction

Chapter Highlights

This chapter looks at protective or resiliency factors which can help a student resist substance use despite the presence of risks for use.[1] Protective factors can include positive individual characteristics, strong family ties, external support systems in the school and community, and knowledge of dangers posed by drug use. Risk factors can include chaotic home environments, ineffective parenting, anti-social behavior, drug-using peers, and approval of drug use by others. This chapter discusses the findings of the 1998 survey in terms of risk and resiliency factors such as peer use, perceived availability and danger of substances, perceived parental attitudes towards substance use and parental attendance at school events, perceived safety, age of first use, gambling behavior, and extracurricular activities.

- More students reported their close friends use alcohol, inhalants, and marijuana than in the past.
- Students who used alcohol or marijuana were more likely to have friends who carry weapons, belong to a gang, or want to drop out of school.
- Use of alcohol at parties is declining, but use of marijuana and other drugs at parties is increasing.
- Seventh graders in 1998 thought that marijuana was less available than in 1996; this decrease in perceived availability paralleled the decreased annual use of marijuana by seventh graders.
- There has been a 30 percent drop in the number of past-month alcohol users who always or most of the time got alcohol from a store in the past six years.
- Seventh graders saw tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana as very dangerous to use, whereas seniors saw inhalants, cocaine, crack, heroin, and steroids as very dangerous.
- Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to use these substances.
- Students whose parents attended school activities were less likely to use alcohol or marijuana.
- Substance users felt less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than did those who did not use substances.
- Since 1990, the average age of first use of tobacco has increased by a year, but this has not occurred for illicit drugs.
- Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol.
- Students who participated in extracurricular activities reported lower levels of use than did students who did not participate, but between 1994 and 1998, there has been an increase in the use of illicit drugs among students who participated in extracurricular activities.

There has been a 30 percent drop in the number of past-month alcohol users who always or most of the time got alcohol from a store in the past six years.

Peer Use

Peer behavior is one of the strongest factors associated with substance use, since affiliation with deviant peers or peers who approve of drug use will place a student at high risk of substance use. In this survey, students were asked how many of their close friends used substances. The response choices were "none," "a few," "some," "most," and "all." The percentage who said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol is much higher than for other substances (Appendix E, Table E1). Eighteen percent of seventh graders and 54 percent of seniors said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol.

While the percentage of secondary students who said that at least "a few" of their close friends drank alcohol had declined from 87 percent in 1988 to 80 percent in 1998, this decline was not seen for students who reported that "most or all" of their close friends drank alcohol (Appendix E, Table E2). About 33 percent of the students surveyed in 1988 said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol, compared to 38 percent in 1998.

Fourteen percent of seniors in 1988 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana, compared to 23 percent in 1998.

About 63 percent of all respondents in 1988 said that at least "a few" of their close friends used marijuana; this percentage was 55 percent in 1998. However, the proportion with "most or all" of their close friends using marijuana has increased. Fourteen percent of seniors in 1988 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana, compared to 23 percent in 1998.

The percentage of secondary students whose close friends used inhalants has remained fairly level since 1990. Seventeen percent of the students surveyed in 1990 said that at least "a few" of their friends used inhalants, while 20 percent said so in 1998. About 4 percent of seventh graders and 1 percent of seniors reported that "most or all" of their friends used inhalants.

The survey found that 22 percent of students reported ever having used inhalants themselves and they estimated that only 20 percent of their peers had ever used inhalants. Some 72 percent said they had ever drunk alcohol, and they estimated 80 percent of their friends had ever drunk alcohol. However, this similarity did not hold for marijuana. While 35 percent of students reported ever having used marijuana, they estimated that 55 percent of their friends had ever used marijuana. This overestimation may be a factor in increased marijuana use because students may be more likely to use a drug if they think (incorrectly or not) that most other students use drugs.

Peer Values and Behaviors

Students were asked how many of their friends fit the following categories: "felt close to their parents," "sometimes carried weapons like a knife or gun," "cared about making good grades," "belonged to a gang or were interested in becoming a gang member," and "wished they could drop out of school" (Appendix E, Table E8). Response categories were "none," "a few," "some," "most," and "all." Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents.

Some 95 percent of secondary students in 1998 had at least a few friends who felt close to their parents and who cared about making good grades. On the other hand, 41 percent of all secondary students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons; 31 percent of all students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members; and 46 percent of all students had at least a few peers who wished they could drop out of school.

Table 3.1. Peer Behaviors Reported by Lifetime Alcohol or Marijuana Users Compared to Peer Behaviors Reported by Non-Users: 1998 Texas Secondary Students

How Many of Your Friends...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
...Feel Close to Their Parents?				
None	4.9%	4.8%	5.9%	4.3%
A Few	30.2%	22.9%	33.6%	25.2%
Some	28.1%	23.7%	28.5%	26.0%
Most	30.5%	35.4%	26.8%	34.6%
All	6.4%	13.3%	5.2%	9.9%
...Sometimes Carry Weapons?				
None	52.3%	77.5%	40.8%	69.1%
A Few	26.6%	14.6%	29.8%	19.8%
Some	13.3%	5.1%	18.0%	7.4%
Most	5.6%	1.8%	8.3%	2.6%
All	2.1%	1.1%	3.1%	1.2%
...Care About Making Good Grades?				
None	3.4%	2.2%	4.9%	2.1%
A Few	16.7%	11.4%	20.2%	12.6%
Some	24.2%	18.3%	26.7%	20.4%
Most	40.8%	42.1%	37.4%	43.2%
All	14.8%	26.1%	10.8%	21.7%
...Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member?				
None	64.6%	81.9%	56.3%	76.3%
A Few	18.8%	11.5%	20.5%	14.8%
Some	9.3%	4.1%	12.1%	5.7%
Most	5.2%	1.7%	7.8%	2.3%
All	2.1%	0.8%	3.4%	0.8%
...Wish They Could Drop Out of School?				
None	48.2%	70.7%	38.6%	62.9%
A Few	31.1%	20.0%	33.7%	25.0%
Some	12.0%	5.7%	15.2%	7.6%
Most	5.6%	2.1%	7.9%	2.8%
All	3.2%	1.6%	4.6%	1.7%

Substance use by students is correlated with the values and attitudes of their immediate peer group. Fewer youthful substance users than non-users in 1998 reported that all or most of their friends felt close to their parents or cared about making good grades (Table 3.1). Only 32 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana said that all or most of their peers felt close to their parents, whereas 45 percent of the marijuana non-users said so. Also, fewer lifetime marijuana users than non-users (48 percent versus 65 percent) said all or most of their friends cared about making good grades at schools. Similar differences were seen between alcohol users and non-users.

Substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to or wanted to belong to a gang, or wished to drop out of school. For example, 11 percent of secondary students who had ever used mari-

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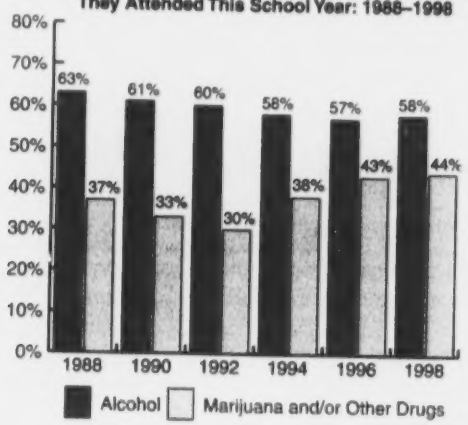
Figure 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended This School Year: 1988–1998



juana reported all or most of their friends carried weapons compared to only 4 percent of the marijuana non-users. More lifetime marijuana users than non-users also said that all or most of their peers belonged or wanted to belong to a gang (11 percent versus 3 percent) or wished to drop out of school (13 percent versus 5 percent). Similar differences were found between alcohol users and non-users.

Substance Use at Parties

About 58 percent of all secondary students in the 1998 survey (32 percent of seventh graders and 74 percent of seniors) reported that alcohol was used at some parties they attended during the past school year (Appendix E, Table E3). Forty-three percent of seniors said that alcohol was always consumed at parties they attended, whereas only 5 percent of seventh graders said so. The use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was less frequent; 44 percent of all secondary students (20 percent of seventh graders and 60 percent of seniors) reported marijuana or illicit drug use at some parties they attended in the past year. Only 4 percent of seventh graders and 18 percent of seniors said that illicit drugs were always used at parties they attended in the past year.

Unfortunately, drug use at parties is increasing, with the percentage who used illicit drugs at parties in 1998 at the highest level yet.

Unfortunately, drug use at parties is increasing, with the percentage who used illicit drugs at parties in 1998 at the highest level yet (Figure 3.1). In contrast, a downward trend was observed for the percentage of students who reported alcohol use at parties since 1988.

Perceived Availability

Students reported that various substances were readily available if they wanted them. Not surprisingly, students said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to obtain than other substances (Appendix E, Table E4). About 75 percent of all secondary school students in 1998 thought that alcohol was very or somewhat easy to obtain compared to 73 percent for tobacco, 50 percent for marijuana, 25 percent for cocaine, and 20 percent for Rohypnol. Sixteen percent said heroin was very or somewhat easy to obtain.

Students in the upper grades said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, 61 percent of seniors reported that alcohol was very easy to obtain, whereas only 36 percent of seventh graders said so. About 44 percent of seniors thought it was very easy to get marijuana compared to 13 percent of seventh graders.

For example, 49 percent of all secondary students in 1998 who said alcohol was very easy to obtain actually drank alcohol during the past month.

Substance use by students is closely related to the perceived availability of various substances. The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher the rate of use. Table 3.2 shows the past-month use of eight substances broken down by how the students perceived the availability of the substances. For example, 49 percent of all secondary students in 1998 who said alcohol was very easy to obtain actually drank alcohol during the past month prior to the survey. By contrast, only 16 percent of those who said alcohol was very difficult to obtain drank in the previous month. This relationship is consistent for other substances, as well. Because users are more likely to know how to get substances more easily than are non-users, this survey is not an objective measure of the actual availability of substances, but instead it is a measure of how available students think substances are.

Figure 3.2 shows the trends in perceived availability of selected substances between 1988 and 1998. While the availability of alcohol has remained constant, according to the students, the perceptions of availability of marijuana have changed over the years.

The relationship between perceived availability and use of a substance is shown in Figure 3.3, which compares annual marijuana use and perceived availability of marijuana

Table 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Perceived Availability: 1998

	Impossible to Get	Very Difficult to Get	Somewhat Difficult to Get	Somewhat Easy to Get	Very Easy to Get
Tobacco	3.9%	8.5%	11.6%	21.5%	37.8%
Alcohol	8.2%	15.8%	24.4%	37.5%	49.1%
Marijuana	0.7%	2.2%	6.3%	16.0%	34.1%
Cocaine	0.3%	0.7%	1.9%	5.8%	15.0%
Crack	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	2.2%	4.5%
Hallucinogens	0.2%	0.7%	2.8%	7.5%	14.3%
Rohypnol	0.3%	0.7%	2.7%	5.9%	14.2%
Heroin	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.8%	3.8%

Figure 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Selected Substances Are Very or Somewhat Easy to Obtain: 1988–1998

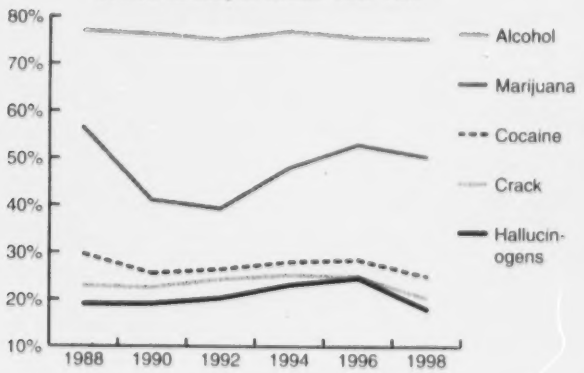


Figure 3.3. Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students in Grades 7 and 12: 1988–1998

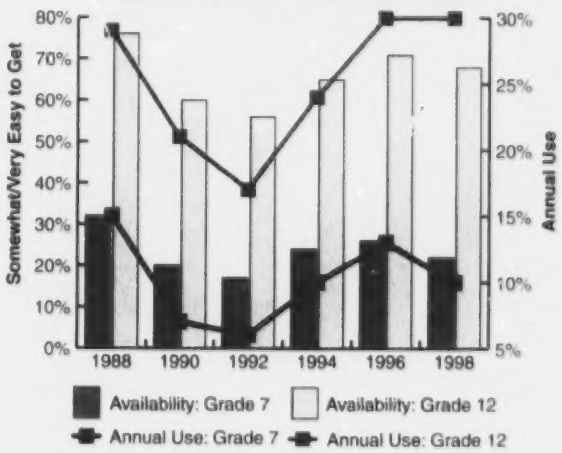


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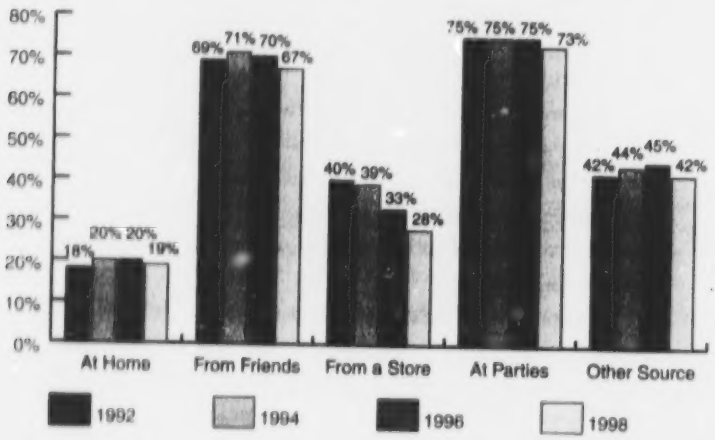
Figure 3.4. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Get Alcohol From Various Sources: 1992–1998



between seventh and twelfth graders between 1988 and 1998. Note that use declined when more students thought marijuana was not as easy to obtain. About 76 percent of seniors in 1988 said that marijuana was somewhat or very easy to obtain; this decreased to 56 percent in 1992 and then increased to 68 percent in 1998. The annual rate of marijuana use fluctuated correspondingly—the prevalence rate was 29 percent in 1988, 17 percent in 1992, and 30 percent in 1998. Among seventh graders, the relationship was even more obvious. In 1988, 32 percent said marijuana was somewhat or very easy to obtain, this figure dropped to 17 percent in 1992, rose to 26 percent in 1996, and dropped to 22 percent in 1998—at the same time that annual prevalence of marijuana dropped for this group.

About 76 percent of seniors in 1988 said that marijuana was somewhat or very easy to obtain; this decreased to 56 percent in 1992 and then increased to 68 percent in 1998.

Paralleling the Texas survey findings, the national Monitoring the Future study reported that fewer eighth and tenth graders in 1998 thought marijuana, cigarettes, cocaine, amphetamines, and barbiturates were fairly easy or very easy to get. Seniors, however, did not agree that these drugs were less available.

The availability of drugs can be measured not only in terms of perception, but also in terms of the actual supply of drugs and lower prices. Semiannual reports indicate that the prices of drugs have decreased since 1992.[2] The price of a pound of commercial-grade marijuana dropped from a range of $500 to $1,600 per pound in June 1992 to $250 to $800 per pound in June 1998.

The prices of other illicit drugs have also declined from 1992 to 1998. In June 1992, a dose of Ecstasy cost $20 to $25; in June 1998, the lowest street price was $7. A single dose of LSD in June 1992 cost $3 to $10; in June 1998, it cost $1 to $10. Powder cocaine, which cost $80 to $100 per gram in June 1992, cost $20 to $100 per gram in June 1998.

In contrast, alcohol is now seen as less available in terms of buying from stores, as Figure 3.4 illustrates. Parties were the major source of alcoholic beverages for youths, and there has been little difference between 1992 and 1998 in the percent of students who said they got alcohol from friends, other sources, or at home. However, there has been a noticeable decline in the percent of students who said they obtained alcohol from a store between 1992 and 1998.

Perceived Danger of Substances

In 1998, only 40 percent of all secondary students thought that tobacco was very dangerous to use, and 44 percent believed that alcohol was very dangerous.

In the survey, students were asked how dangerous they thought it was for teens their age to use substances. The response choices ranged from "very dangerous" to "not at all dangerous" (Appendix E, Table E5). Tobacco and alcohol were thought to be the least threatening substances to users. In 1998, only 40 percent of all secondary students thought that tobacco was very dangerous to use, and 44 percent believed that alcohol was very dangerous. Fifty-nine percent of the students thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, and three-fourths believed inhalants and steroids were very dangerous to use. About 86 to 88 percent of the adolescents felt that cocaine and crack were very dangerous to use, and 89 percent thought heroin was dangerous to use.

The perceived danger of substance use varies among grade levels. For example, seventh graders were the most likely to see tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana as very dangerous to use, whereas seniors saw use of inhalants, cocaine, crack, heroin, and steroids as very dangerous, which reflects the expanding variety of drugs to which older students have been exposed.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of their use. Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous to use were less likely to actually use those substances. In 1998, only 23 percent of secondary students who thought

Table 3.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Danger: 1998

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco	13%	29%	44%	60%
Alcohol	23%	45%	59%	68%
Inhalants	5%	14%	29%	38%
Marijuana	4%	19%	39%	61%
Cocaine	1%	15%	32%	27%
Crack	0%	4%	13%	19%
Ecstasy	0%	5%	10%	21%
Steroids	0%	1%	4%	12%
Heroin	0%	4%	10%	15%

Table 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Thought Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous to Use: 1990–1998

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
Tobacco	-	43%	41%	39%	40%
Alcohol	37%	50%	46%	44%	44%
Inhalants	77%	81%	77%	76%	76%
Marijuana	73%	76%	67%	60%	59%
Cocaine	93%	93%	90%	87%	86%
Crack	95%	94%	91%	88%	88%
Ecstasy	72%	78%	74%	69%	74%
Steroids	72%	79%	76%	73%	75%
Heroin	-	-	-	-	89%

- Not Available

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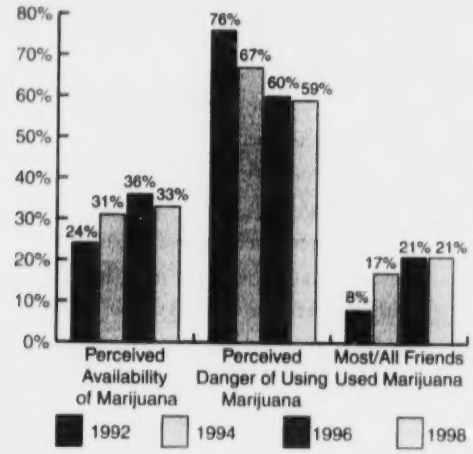
Figure 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Used by Most/All of Their Friends: 1992–1998



Only 4 percent of adolescents who believed marijuana was very dangerous had actually used it in the past month, whereas 61 percent of those who believed marijuana was not dangerous at all had used it.

alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 68 percent of those who thought alcohol use was not dangerous at all (Table 3.3). Only 4 percent of adolescents who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas 61 percent of those who believed marijuana was not dangerous at all had used it.

The trend in the percentage of students who thought substances were very dangerous to use seems to correspond with trends in substance use between 1990 and 1998. Table 3.4 shows that since 1992, there has been a decline in the percentage of students who thought tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, or illicit drugs were very dangerous to use. At the same time, other than lifetime use of alcohol, lifetime and current use of the substances have remained steady or increased since 1992.

The relationship of substance use and risk factors is demonstrated in Figure 3.5. From 1992 to 1996, the increased availability of marijuana, the reduction in students' perceived danger of using marijuana, and the increase of marijuana use by friends helped generate increases in marijuana use among Texas secondary students. In 1998, however, students' attitudes began to change, with the attitudes about risk factors either decreasing or remaining stable at the same time that current marijuana use leveled off.

Perceived Parental Attitudes

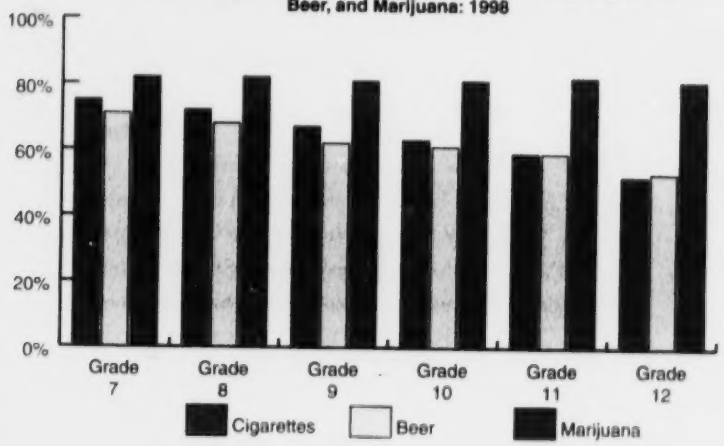
There is a negative relationship between substance use by students and their perception of parental tolerance of substance use. Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to consume substances than those who said their parents approved. In the 1998 survey, only 23 percent of secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of their drinking beer actually drank during the past month, compared to 56 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved (Table 3.5). Similar behavior patterns were seen for cigarette and marijuana smokers.

Figure 3.6 shows that more students in the lower grades perceived strong parental disapproval of the use of tobacco or beer than students in the upper grades. In contrast,

Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana in the Past Month, by Perceived Parental Attitudes: 1998

	Past-Month Cigarette Use	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	21%	23%	13%
Parents Approved	51%	56%	41%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	49%	51%	41%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	22%	23%	15%

Figure 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents Strongly Disapproved of Kids Their Age Using Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana: 1998



there was no difference in parental disapproval by grade for marijuana; 81–82 percent of students in all grades reported that their parents disapproved.

In addition, as the students age, they become more aware of their parents' attitudes (Appendix E, Table E6). For example, in grade seven, 13 percent of the students did not know how their parents felt about their drinking beer; by grade 12, only 5 percent did not know. This increase in the students' understanding of parental attitudes may well be due to the fact that as the students age, their parents have to confront substance use by their children and must make their views known. However, students begin substance use at an early age. Seventh graders who used tobacco reported first use of tobacco at 10.7 years, and those seventh graders who used marijuana began at 11.5 years of age. Thus, there is a strong need for parents to make their negative views known when their children are younger.

There is a strong need for parents to make their negative views about substance use known when their children are younger.

In the last ten years, parents have apparently become more clear in expressing their attitudes toward substance use. About 18 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 1988 did not know how their parents felt about kids their age drinking beer, compared to only 8 percent of those in 1998. About 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents' attitudes toward marijuana use, compared to 7 percent in 1998.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes between 1988 and 1998 may contribute to the changes in substance use among secondary students. For example, the trends in parental disapproval of marijuana use seem to correspond with the shifts of the

Figure 3.7. Trends in Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Seniors: 1988–1998

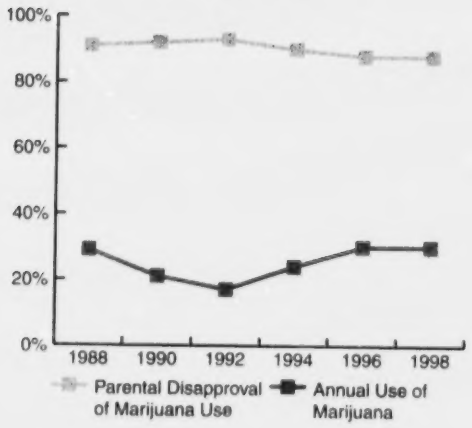
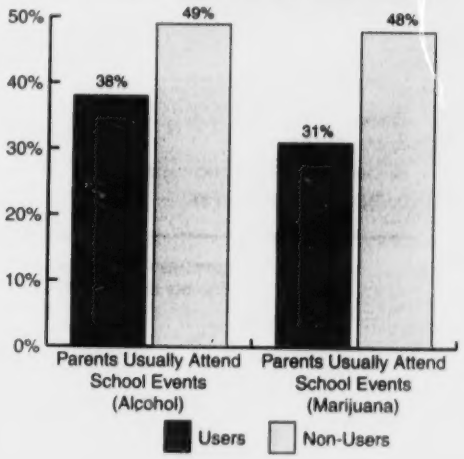


Figure 3.8. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Alcohol and Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users: 1998 Texas Secondary Students



students' annual use (including past-month use) of marijuana between 1988 and 1998 (Figure 3.7). The percentage of seniors who said their parents strongly or mildly disapproved of marijuana use increased from 1988 to 1992, then decreased in 1996 and 1998. Likewise, annual use of marijuana among seniors declined from 1988 to 1992 and then rose again in 1996 and 1998. Corresponding trends also occurred in other grades.

Parental Attendance at School Events

Students were asked if their parents usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. About 45 percent of all secondary students in 1998 said that their parents regularly participated in school-related activities. Students who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than non-users (Figure 3.8). For instance, only 38 percent of the students who reported past-month alcohol use said that their parents usually attended school events, while 49 percent of the alcohol non-users said so. The pattern was also true between current marijuana users and non-users.

This finding suggests that parental attendance at school functions may indicate to their children that they are cared for, accepted, and supported, and may help prevent substance use by their children.

Perceived Safety

Students were asked three questions about their perceptions of the relative safety of their home, neighborhood, and school environments (Appendix E, Table E7). They were asked to rate each environment as "very safe," "somewhat safe," "not very safe," or "not safe at all." Only 2 percent of secondary students said their homes were not very safe or not safe at all, while 11 percent felt unsafe in their neighborhoods and 13 percent felt not very safe or not safe at all at school. Overall, perceptions of safety increased with grade level. About 73 percent of seventh graders perceived that their homes were very safe, as compared to 82 percent of seniors. Some 34 percent of seventh graders thought their neighborhoods were very safe, as compared to 47 percent of seniors, and 36 percent of seventh graders believed their schools were very safe, whereas 40 percent of seniors felt very safe at school.

Substance use by students is related to their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Substance users felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than those non-users (Table 3.6). For example, 74 percent of secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very safe at home compared to 82 percent of non-drinkers (39 percent versus 41 percent in neighborhoods, 33 percent versus 37 percent in schools). Similar differences were reported by marijuana users and non-users.

Age of First Use

Inhalants, beer, and cigarettes are the first substances that Texas secondary school students try. Students start using "licit" substances earlier than they begin using illicit drugs. Table 3.7 shows that the age of first use for selected substances reported by seniors since 1988. Note that the average age of first use of tobacco has increased by a year since 1990 and the average age of first use of alcohol peaked in 1994 and has remained steady in 1996 and 1998. However, average age of first use of the illicit drugs fluctuated up and down. Delaying the age of first use is an integral part of effective prevention programming. The older children are when they begin alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, the less likely they are to begin use or to progress into other dysfunctional and harmful patterns of use.[3] Youngsters who do not use substances before the age of eighteen are likely to avoid chemical dependency problems for the rest of their lives.[4]

Table 3.6. Perceptions of Safety for Lifetime Substance Users Compared to Non-Users: 1998 Texas Secondary Students

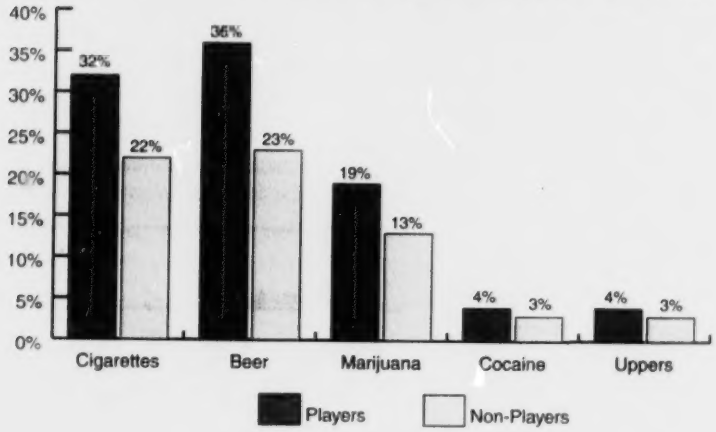
How Safe Do You Feel...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
...In Your Home?				
Very Safe	74.3%	81.5%	72.6%	78.3%
Somewhat Safe	22.4%	16.1%	23.4%	19.2%
Not Very Safe	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.1%
Not Safe At All	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Don't Know	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%
...In Your Neighborhood?				
Very Safe	39.0%	41.4%	39.8%	39.6%
Somewhat Safe	47.8%	46.3%	46.2%	48.0%
Not Very Safe	9.0%	8.1%	9.0%	8.5%
Not Safe At All	2.3%	2.0%	3.0%	1.9%
Don't Know	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%
...at School?				
Very Safe	32.8%	36.9%	33.2%	34.4%
Somewhat Safe	50.6%	48.9%	48.7%	50.9%
Not Very Safe	9.7%	8.4%	10.1%	8.9%
Not Safe At All	3.8%	2.9%	4.5%	3.0%
Don't Know	3.2%	2.9%	3.6%	2.8%

Table 3.7. Age of First Use (in Years) of Substances Among Texas Seniors Who Were Currently Using Various Substances: 1988–1998

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
Tobacco	-	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.8
Alcohol	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.7
Inhalants	14.4	13.3	13.0	13.9	13.9	13.6
Marijuana	14.6	14.2	14.4	15.4	15.2	14.9
Cocaine	15.8	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.9	15.9
Hallucinogens	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.4
Uppers	15.3	14.5	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.4
Downers	15.1	14.1	14.5	15.2	15.3	15.3
Heroin	15.4	-	-	-	-	15.6

- Not available

Figure 3.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary School Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Texas Lottery Participation: 1998



Gambling Behavior

Twenty-nine percent of secondary school students under age eighteen said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year.

For the first time, the 1998 survey asked about students' gambling activities in the past year. Twenty-nine percent of secondary school students under age eighteen said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year, even though state law requires that tickets only be sold to those aged eighteen or older. Some 57 percent of students who were eighteen or older also reported buying a lottery ticket in the past year. The percentage of students under eighteen who bought lottery tickets did not increase with age: 30 percent of thirteen year olds and 30 percent of seventeen year olds reported they bought tickets in the past year.

Thirty-eight percent of students said they had participated in other activities which involved gambling for money; 38 percent of seventh graders said they had participated in such activities, as compared to 34 percent of seniors. Males were more likely to have gambled, with 37 percent of males and 28 percent of female students having bought a lottery ticket, and 55 percent of males and 24 percent of females having participated in other gambling activities. In terms of race/ethnicity, 38 percent of Hispanic students, 31 percent of African American students, and 29 percent of Anglo students had played the

lottery, and 41 percent of Hispanic and African American students and 36 percent of Anglo students had participated in other gambling activities.

Students who had poorer grades reported more gambling activities. Some 26 percent of students who made A's had bought lottery tickets, as compared to 40 percent of students who made F's, and for other gambling activities, 32 percent of A students had participated, as compared to 55 percent of students who made F's.

Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol.

Those students who had jobs were more likely to gamble. Only 29 percent without jobs bought lottery tickets, as compared to 41 percent who had jobs, and 36 percent of those who did not have jobs participated in other gambling activities, as compared to 44 percent of those who had jobs. This pattern for students with jobs to be more likely to play the lottery may be due to the fact that they have more disposable funds to spend on lottery tickets. However, having money from an allowance was not related to gambling at all. Most students reported spending very little money on gambling. While 54 percent of all students surveyed reported spending no money on gambling, some 25 percent spent $10 or less, 13 percent spent $11 to $50, and 4 percent each spent $51 to $100 or more than $100 in the past year on gambling activities.

Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol. As an example, of those who played the Texas Lottery, 34 percent were current users of tobacco, as compared to 23 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets. Some 49 percent of lottery players drank alcohol in the past month, while only 33 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets were current alcohol drinkers. Eleven percent of lottery players had used inhalants in the past month, as compared to 7 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets. As Figure 3.9 shows, there is less difference between those students who had and had not bought lottery tickets in terms of current use of illicit drugs than in the use of alcohol and tobacco. This same pattern of heavier use of alcohol and tobacco was found between students who participated in other forms of gambling and those who did not.

Extracurricular Activities

Students were asked if they regularly participated in each of eleven specific extracurricular activities. In 1998, 19 percent of all secondary students did not participate in any outside activity, 55 percent participated in one or two types of outside activities, and 26 percent had three or more types of extracurricular activities. Overall, there was a significant difference between adolescents who used substances and those who did not use

Table 3.8. Participation of Texas Secondary School Students in Extracurricular Activities by Past-Month Alcohol or Marijuana Use: 1998

	Past-Month Alcohol Use		Past-Month Marijuana Use	
Number of Extracurricular Activities	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
0	22.5%	16.8%	30.2%	17.0%
1	33.1%	31.0%	35.0%	31.2%
2	21.5%	23.7%	18.8%	23.6%
3+	22.9%	28.4%	16.1%	28.2%

substances in regard to extracurricular activity participation (Table 3.8). For example, 23 percent of past-month alcohol users reported no extracurricular activities as compared to 17 percent of non-drinkers. The difference was more pronounced in terms of marijuana use with 30 percent of current marijuana users reporting no extracurricular activities as compared to 17 percent of the current non-users of marijuana.

Only 16 percent of current marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities compared to 28 percent of marijuana non-users.

The more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. For example, only 16 percent of the current marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities compared to 28 percent of marijuana non-users.

While the use of substances was lower overall among secondary students who participated in extracurricular activities than those who did not participate in such activities, important differences were observed in prevalence of use among the different activity groups (Appendix F, Tables F1–F10). Figure 3.10 shows the differences in substance prevalence for different activities.

VOE/DE/ Work Study

Four percent of students were involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), and work study programs. Four percent of students in the seventh grade were in these programs. The percentage dropped to 2 percent in the ninth grade, and then increased to where 12 percent of all seniors participated in these programs. They were more likely to use alcohol and tobacco than those who did not participate in these programs, as Figure 3.11 shows. This higher usage of substances is probably related to similar findings that students who hold jobs are more likely to use substances than those who do not have jobs. They also had the highest rates of substance use among all students who participated in extracurricular activities. For example, 18 percent of VOE/DE/work study students in 1998 reported past-month use of any illicit drug, compared to 15 percent for athletes, 12 percent for choir students, and 9 percent for band/orchestra members. The VOE/DE/work study students also reported the highest current use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. Beer was the most popular alcoholic beverage among the VOE/DE/work study students (31 percent current use), although these students' use

Figure 3.10. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

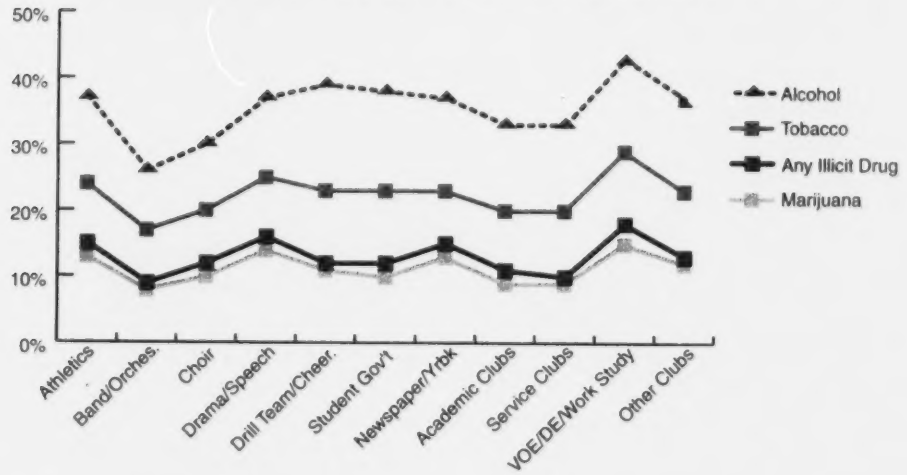


Figure 3.11. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in VOE/DE/Work Study Programs Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Those Programs: 1998

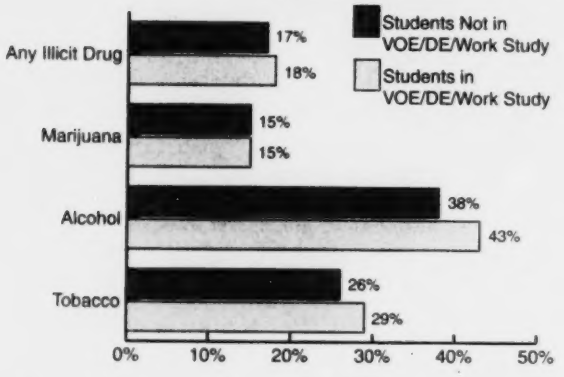
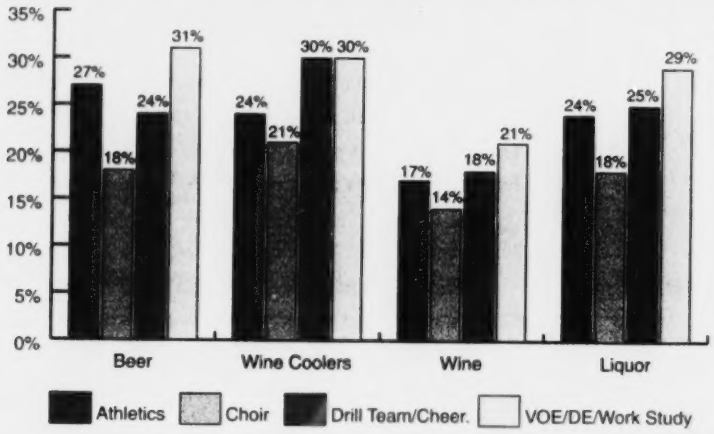


Figure 3.12. Alcoholic Beverages Preferred by Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Drinking, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998



of other types of alcohol was also higher than that reported by students in other activities. (Figure 3.12).

Drama/Speech

Sixteen percent of students participated in drama and speech programs. Participation varied by grade, with 16 percent of seventh graders, 20 percent of ninth graders, and 14 percent of seniors involved in drama and speech. Drama and speech students reported the second highest rates for current use of tobacco, marijuana, and illicit drugs. About 16 percent of drama and speech students in 1998 admitted current use of any illicit drug, which was exceeded only by the VOE/DE/work study students. Drama and speech students reported high levels of current use of cigarettes (25 percent), and current use of alcoholic beverages was reported at 25 percent for beer and wine coolers, followed by liquor and wine.

Athletics

The most popular extracurricular activity was athletics, with 51 percent of all students involved. Participation decreased as grade level increased. Sixty percent of seventh graders participated in athletics, but there was a linear decrease with only 41

percent of seniors involved in athletic programs. Among athletes, 15 percent reported current use of an illicit drug compared to 19 percent of the non-athletes. Athletes had the highest rate for current use of smokeless tobacco (6 percent) and they ranked third, along with student newspaper/yearbook and "other" clubs, in use of cigarettes. Among athletes, 27 percent were current beer drinkers, followed by wine coolers and liquor, and then wine (see Figure 3.12). Overall, athletes' use of alcohol was similar to that of non-athletes.

Newspaper/ Yearbook

Seven percent of students were involved in the student newspaper or yearbook. Participation by grade level was mixed, with 7 percent of seventh graders involved in this activity, as compared to 3 percent of ninth graders and 10 percent of seniors. Current illicit drug use among these students was 15 percent as compared to 17 percent for those not involved in the newspaper or yearbook. Current cigarette use was 22 percent. Twenty-six percent said that wine coolers were their favorite current drink, followed by beer and liquor, and then wine.

Choir

Fourteen percent of students participated in choir. Participation in choir decreased linearly from 19 percent of seventh graders to 11 percent of seniors. Choir members reported 12 percent current illicit drug use, compared with 18 percent for non-choir members. Current use of cigarettes was 19 percent, and use of smokeless tobacco was among the lowest of all the groups. Wine coolers were the most preferred current drink by choir members at 21 percent, followed by beer, liquor, and then wine. (see Figure 3.12).

Drill Team/ Cheerleaders

Ten percent of students were drill team members and cheerleaders. Unlike other activities, the level of participation across grades was very similar, with 11 percent of seventh graders and 9 percent of seniors involved in this activity. This group had the highest prevalence of lifetime alcohol use and the second highest prevalence rate for current alcohol use. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage among drill team members and cheerleaders with current use reported at 30 percent, followed by liquor, beer, and wine (see Figure 3.12). Current use of illicit drugs was 12 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, whereas it was 17 percent for non-members. Current use of cigarettes was 22 percent, and drill team members and cheerleaders had the lowest rate of use of smokeless tobacco among students who participated in extracurricular activities.

Academic Clubs

Twenty-five percent of students belonged to academic societies such as the math, science, or foreign language clubs. Participation varied by grade, with 24 percent of seventh graders, 18 percent of ninth graders, and 31 percent of seniors involved. Students in academic clubs reported 11 percent current use of illicit drugs, compared to 19 percent use by non-academic club students. Current cigarette use was low at 19 percent and current use of beer and wine coolers was reported at 22 percent, followed by liquor and wine.

Student Government

Six percent of students were involved in student government. Participation in student government increased with grade level. Only 5 percent of seventh graders were involved, as compared to 13 percent of seniors. Student government members reported lower levels of both lifetime and current use of tobacco, marijuana, and other illicit substances than those not in student government; however, their use of alcohol was at the same level as those who were not involved in student government. Twelve percent of student government members reported current use of any illicit drug, compared to 17 percent of those not active in student government. Current use of cigarettes was 22 percent among student government members. This group had the third highest rate for current alcohol consumption of all alcoholic beverages and the second highest rate for drinking beer (27 percent) and liquor (26 percent).

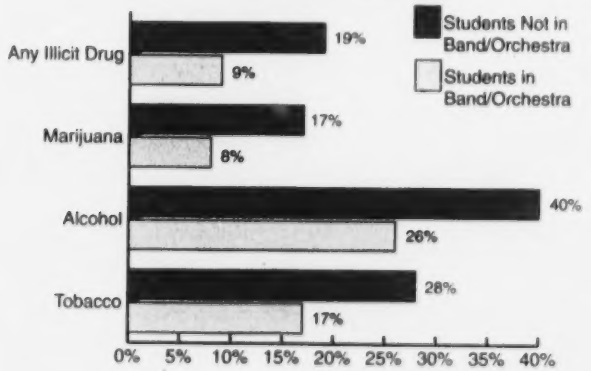
Service Clubs

The 12 percent of students who were members of service clubs (Key Club, Scouts, etc.) were among the least likely to use any illicit drugs as compared to students who did not belong to service clubs (10 percent versus 18 percent current use). Current use of cigarettes was low at 19 percent and beer was the favorite alcoholic beverage at 22 percent, followed by wine coolers, liquor, and wine. Participation in service clubs varied across grade levels. Between 9 to 11 percent of students in grades seven to ten were involved in service clubs, but 17 percent of eleventh graders and 20 percent of seniors were involved in these clubs.

Band/Orchestra

Figure 3.13 compares the current use of some substances among band/orchestra students to that of students not in band or orchestra. Use of any illicit drug among band/orchestra members was much lower than for those who did not participate in band or orchestra (9 percent versus 19 percent). Current cigarette use was 17 percent and current use of wine coolers was 17 percent, followed by liquor and beer, and then wine. Involvement with band decreased with grade level: 32 percent of seventh graders were in band, but by twelfth grade, only 14 percent were involved.

Figure 3.13. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Texas Secondary School Students Who Participated in Band/Orchestra Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Band/Orchestra: 1998



Other Clubs

The survey also queried about membership in "Other" Clubs. Thirty-five percent of students belonged to these clubs. Involvement varied across grades, with 33 percent of seventh graders, 29 percent of ninth graders, and 45 percent of twelfth graders involved. Members of these clubs reported current use of illicit drugs at 13 percent, compared to 19 percent for students who did not belong to "other" clubs. Because these clubs were not specified, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about patterns of substance use by students who participated in a wide variety of these other clubs.

Changes Between 1994–1998

Between 1994 and 1998, percentage changes in prevalence use varied across activities (Table 3.9 and Appendix F, Tables F11–F14). Rates of past-month drinking decreased in this time period for all groups except student government members. VOE/DE/work study students and drill team members and cheerleaders had equal or higher rates of past-month alcohol use during this time than did those students who were not involved in these two activities. There was little, if any, difference in the use of alcohol among students who did or did not participate in five other activities (athletics, speech/drama, student government, newspaper/yearbook, and "other" clubs).

Past-month use of marijuana increased between 1994 and 1996 and then held steady or decreased slightly for all groups in 1998 whether they were involved in different activities or were not involved.

Past-month use of marijuana increased between 1994 and 1996 and then held steady or decreased slightly for all groups in 1998 whether they were involved in different activities or were not involved. The rates in 1998 were still much higher than in 1994, however.

While extracurricular activities appear to be a protective factor in preventing substance use, the fact that alcohol, drugs, and tobacco are used by these students should not be ignored. The increases in marijuana use among students who participated in extracurricular activities should be actively addressed, with substance abuse education and prevention efforts incorporated into the activities of these organizations.

Endnotes

1. Jane Maxwell, Lynn Wallisch, David Farabee, Liang Liu, and Richard Spence, "A Model for Assessing Prevention Needs," *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 17, 3(1997): 315-335.
2. Jane Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas," in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, June 1998.
3. Marnik Dekimpe, Linda Van de Gucht, Dominique Hanssens, and Keiko Powers, "Long-Run Abstinence After Narcotics Abuse: What Are the Odds?" *Management Science*, 44 (1998):1476-1492.
4. Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The National Drug Control Strategy: 1998*. Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1998, p. 31.

Table 3.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Alcohol and Marijuana in the Past Month, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994, 1996, and 1998

	Past-Month Use-Alcohol				Past-Month Use-Marijuana			
	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998
Athletics								
Yes	39%	37%	37%	-6%	11%	14%	13%	+24%
No	40%	38%	39%	-1%	13%	18%	17%	+27%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	29%	26%	26%	-10%	6%	9%	8%	+21%
No	41%	40%	40%	-2%	13%	17%	17%	+26%
Choir								
Yes	33%	31%	30%	-10%	9%	11%	10%	+13%
No	40%	38%	39%	-4%	12%	17%	16%	+27%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	38%	37%	37%	-3%	10%	15%	14%	+32%
No	40%	37%	38%	-4%	12%	16%	15%	+24%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	39%	39%	39%	-1%	9%	11%	11%	+22%
No	39%	37%	38%	-4%	12%	16%	15%	+25%
Student Government								
Yes	36%	36%	38%	+4%	7%	11%	10%	+54%
No	40%	38%	38%	-5%	12%	16%	15%	+23%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	39%	38%	37%	-6%	10%	14%	13%	+33%
No	40%	37%	38%	-4%	12%	16%	15%	+24%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	35%	33%	33%	-6%	7%	10%	9%	+33%
No	41%	39%	39%	-3%	14%	18%	17%	+23%
Service Clubs								
Yes	35%	32%	33%	-7%	6%	9%	8%	+40%
No	40%	38%	38%	-4%	13%	17%	16%	+24%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	47%	45%	43%	-7%	12%	16%	15%	+23%
No	39%	37%	38%	-3%	12%	16%	15%	+25%
Other Clubs								
Yes	39%	37%	37%	-6%	9%	12%	12%	+33%
No	40%	38%	39%	-3%	14%	18%	17%	+24%

Chapter 4. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

Introduction

Chapter Highlights

To determine the extent and severity of substance abuse among secondary students, questions about the negative consequences they have experienced due to substance use were included in the school survey. The negative consequences include difficulties with friends, criticism from a date, trouble with teachers, trouble with the police, and driving after drinking or while high on drugs.

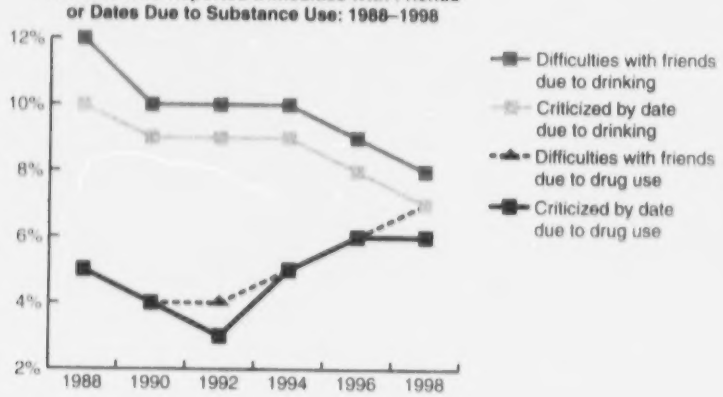
During the past school year, 10 percent of secondary students went to school drunk, and 13 percent went to school high on marijuana on at least one occasion.

- About 25 percent of all secondary students reported that they had experienced at least one of the five consequences associated with alcohol or drugs during the past school year.
- Students who missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs.
- During the past school year, 10 percent of secondary students went to school drunk, and 13 percent went to school high on marijuana on at least one occasion, and those who attended while high did so on twice as many days as those who were drunk.
- The percentage of students who experienced drug-related social problems is increasing. This finding is related to the increases in heavy use of illicit drugs, school conduct problems, and perceived positive peer values toward drug use.
- Twenty-five percent of seniors reported driving in the past year after having a good bit to drink, and 18 percent drove while they were high on drugs.

Trouble with Friends

Students were asked if they had experienced difficulties with their friends or had received criticism from their dates because of alcohol or drug use during the past school year. In the 1998 survey, about 8 percent of all secondary students reported having trouble with their friends, and 7 percent said they were criticized by someone they were dating because of their drinking behavior (Appendix E, Table E9). The percentage with drug-related problems with friends and dates were reported at 7 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Difficulties With Friends or Dates Due to Substance Use: 1988–1998



students. For example, 12 percent of seniors had difficulties with friends because of drinking compared to only 4 percent of seventh graders.

The number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends has declined since 1988, as Figure 4.1 shows. On the other hand, the percentage of students (especially seniors) who reported experiencing drug-related problems with peers has increased. For example, about 3 percent of seniors in 1992 had trouble with friends, and 4 percent were criticized by dates because of their drug use. By 1998, however, the frequency of these problems among seniors increased to 6 and 8 percent, respectively.

Trouble with School

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students.

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students. Students were classified as being absent if, during the school year, they were ill or had other reasons for absences. Students who had used marijuana in the past year reported being absent an average of 5.2 days due to illness or other reasons, while non-users reported being absent 4.1 days. Students who had drunk alcohol in the past year reported an average of 4.9 days absent as compared to non-drinkers, who reported 3.8 days absent. Inhalant users reported an average of 5.2 days absent as compared to 4.2 days absent for non-inhalant users.

Table 4.1 shows how substance use increased in tandem with increases in the number of absences or behavior problems in 1998. About 28 percent of secondary students who did not miss any class during the school year drank in the past month, whereas 47 percent who missed ten or more days of school drank in the past month. This same pattern was also seen for tobacco, inhalants, any illicit drug, and marijuana.

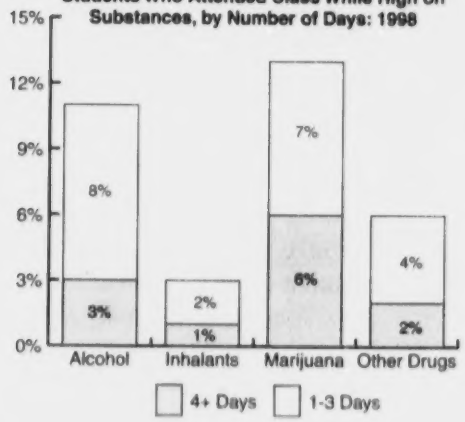
School misconduct seems to be an even stronger correlate of substance use. Students were considered to have conduct problems if, during the school year, they "skipped" or

Table 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 1998

	Number of Days Absent From School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
Tobacco	17%	25%	31%	36%
Alcohol	28%	38%	42%	47%
Inhalants	6%	7%	9%	13%
Marijuana	9%	15%	18%	22%
Any Illicit Drug	11%	16%	20%	25%

	Number of Days with Conduct Problems at School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
Tobacco	16%	35%	48%	56%
Alcohol	26%	49%	62%	67%
Inhalants	4%	10%	16%	23%
Marijuana	7%	20%	33%	44%
Any Illicit Drug	8%	22%	37%	49%

Figure 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Attended Class While High on Substances, by Number of Days: 1998



"cut" class; were sent to someone like the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of their bad conduct or attitude; had someone from home called to school because of their conduct or attitude; got into trouble with teachers because of drinking; or got into trouble with teachers because of drug use. Students who had used marijuana during the past school year reported being sent by a teacher to someone like the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of conduct or attitude an average of 5.2 days during the school year, while students who did not use marijuana reported being sent to the office for problems 1.6 days per year. Alcohol drinkers reported school problems an average of 3.5 days as compared to non-drinkers, who were in trouble at school 1.2 days. Inhalant users were in trouble 5.2 days, as compared to non-inhalant users, who were sent to the office 2.0 days.

Inhalant users were in trouble at school 5.2 days, as compared to non-inhalant users, who were sent to the office 2.0 days.

Among those secondary students who had no conduct problems during the school year, only 26 percent drank alcohol and 7 percent used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, of students who had conduct problems on ten or more days, 67 percent had drunk alcohol and 44 percent had used marijuana in the past month. This same relationship between school behavior problems and substance use is also seen for inhalants, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

Class Attendance While Drunk or High

More than 10 percent of secondary students went to class while drunk at least once during the past school year, while 13 percent went to school while high on marijuana, 7 percent while high on other illicit drugs, and 3 percent while high on inhalants (Figure 4.2). Some 45 percent of those who went to school while high on marijuana attended class in that condition on four or more days, as compared to 36 percent of students who were high on other illicit drugs, 30 percent of those high on inhalants, and 24 percent who were drunk.

Trouble with Authority Figures

Students were also asked about the alcohol- and drug-related trouble they encountered with authority figures. In 1998, about 4 percent of all secondary students had gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking during the past year, and 1 percent had trouble with their teachers due to drinking (Appendix E, Table E10). While each grade reported a similar percentage of drinking problems with their teachers, more

students in the upper grades said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol consumption. About 7 percent of seniors reported they had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking compared to only 2 percent of seventh graders. On the other hand, 3 percent of all students in 1998 got into trouble with the police, and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to their drug use. There was no difference in grade level in terms of drug-related problems with police or teachers.

Arrests of youths aged seventeen and under for drug sales and possession (especially marijuana) are increasing.

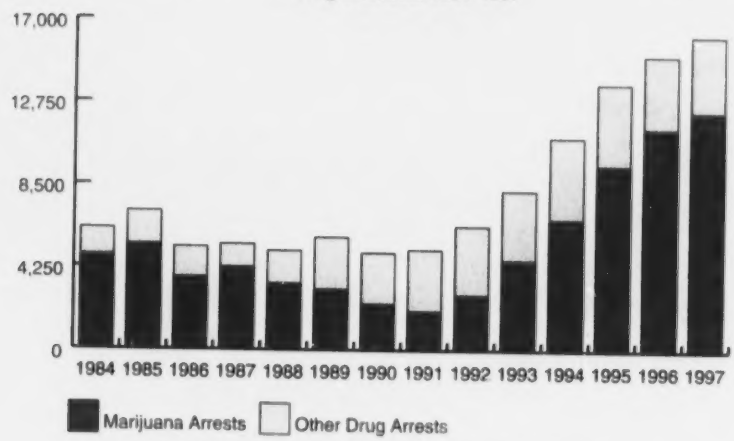
The frequency of students' alcohol- and drug-related problems with authorities has remained low and changed only slightly between 1988 and 1998. The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 4 to 6 percent over the past several years, and the percentage who had gotten into trouble with police due to drugs has been 1 to 3 percent.

However, another indicator of substance abuse shows a different picture in terms of getting into trouble with authority figures. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) from the Texas Department of Public Safety reports drug violations for four categories: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, and codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics such as demerol and methadone; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs including barbiturates and benzedrine. Figure 4.3 shows that arrests of youths aged seventeen and under for drug sales and possession (especially marijuana) are increasing.

Driving While Drunk or High

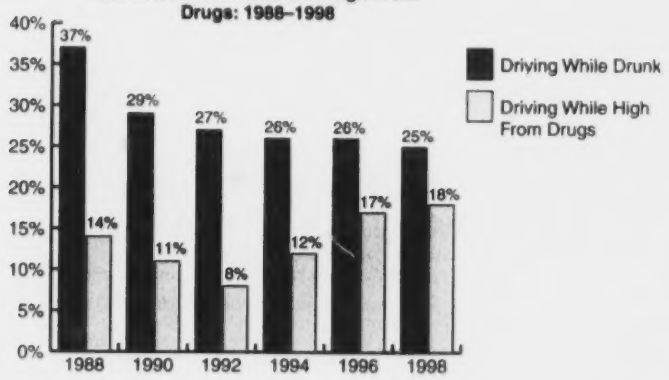
Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of substance use by adolescents. In 1998, 25 percent of seniors admitted they had driven a car after having a good bit to drink at least once in the past year. Among seniors, 17 percent had driven in this condition one to three times, 4 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 4 percent had done so ten or more times (Appendix E, Table E11). In comparison, 18 percent of seniors reported driving when they were high from drugs. Among seniors, 10 percent had done so one to three times, 3 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 5 percent had done so ten or more times during the past year.

Figure 4.3. Arrests of Persons 17 Years Old and Under in Texas for Drug Offenses: 1984–1997



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Section

Figure 4.4. Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While Drunk or High From Drugs: 1988–1998



The percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs was at its highest level at 18 percent in 1998.

The percentage of seniors who reported driving after having a good bit to drink has decreased since 1988, as shown by Figure 4.4. On the other hand, the percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs was at its highest level at 18 percent in 1998. The increased frequency for driving while on drugs parallels the increase in use of illicit drugs since 1992.

Chapter 5. Sources of Information and Assistance for Problems

Introduction

Chapter Highlights

Students were asked about substance abuse education and information that they had received at school and resources they would use if they needed help.

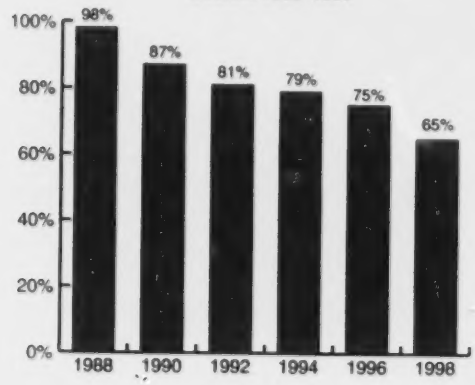
- There has been a 34 percent decrease since 1988 in the number of students who said they had gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources.
- Three-fourths of the students who had ever used substances said that if they needed help for a drinking or drug problem, they would turn to their friends rather than to adults for help.
- Seven percent of students in 1998 said they had sought help for their substance use.

School Sources for Information

Students were asked whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. As Figure 5.1 shows, the percentage of students who reported receiving substance abuse information from any school source has dropped steadily from 98 percent in 1988 to 65 percent in 1998. This amounts to a 34 percent decrease in the number of students reporting receiving substance abuse information.

The sources of information that secondary students reported most often in 1998 were assembly programs, health classes, and an invited school guest (Table 5.1, Appendix E, Table E12). The most often-reported sources of information were science classes for seventh graders, assembly programs for eighth, eleventh, and twelfth graders, and the mandatory health class for ninth and tenth graders.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Received Information From Any School Source: 1988–1998



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Where Students Would Go for Help

Three-fourths of the students said they would go to friends for help with a substance problem.

Students were asked where they would go if they had a substance problem and needed help (Appendix E, Table E13). Three-fourths of the students would go to friends for help, while 61 percent said they would go to another adult such as a relative, clergyman, or other family friend, and 58 percent would go to their parent. Some 42 percent would go to a counselor or program outside of school, 39 percent would go to a physician, 34 percent would go to a counselor or program at school, 32 percent would go to another adult in school, and 17 percent said they would not go to anyone for help.

Students who used substances were less likely to turn to adults for help. Figure 5.2 compares the lifetime prevalence between 1988 and 1998 of alcohol and any illicit drug use for all students who would/would not turn to an adult for help with a substance-related problem. For example, 70 percent of secondary students in 1998 who would seek help from adults for a substance abuse problem had used alcohol at least once during their lifetime, as compared to 81 percent of those who would not turn to an adult for help (Appendix B, Tables B12 and B13).

Table 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Ever Received Information from School-Based Sources: 1988–1998

	1988	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*	*1996*	*1998*
Any School Source	98%	87%	81%	79%	75%	65%
Health Class	49%	47%	47%	46%	46%	49%
An Assembly Program	52%	62%	56%	54%	44%	51%
Guidance Counselor	19%	27%	26%	24%	22%	23%
Science Class	36%	37%	33%	31%	29%	32%
Social Studies Class	10%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%
Drug Program Rap Session	23%	28%	27%	26%	20%	17%
An Invited School Guest	- -	57%	50%	46%	38%	42%
Some Other School Source	40%	44%	41%	39%	35%	36%

- Not Available

Figure 5.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Who Would/Would Not Seek Help from Adults: 1988–1998

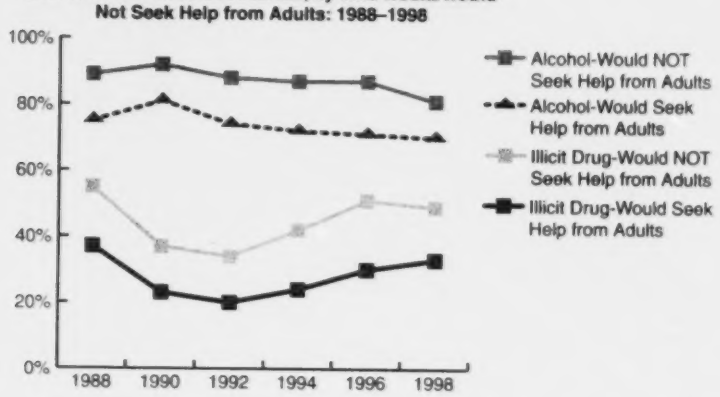

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Table 5.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Sought Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1988–1998

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	5.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	7.0%
Grade 7	6.7%	8.8%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%	7.5%
Grade 8	6.7%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	7.6%	8.3%
Grade 9	5.1%	7.0%	8.4%	6.9%	7.9%	7.6%
Grade 10	4.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%	7.1%
Grade 11	4.3%	5.4%	4.7%	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%
Grade 12	4.5%	5.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%

Students Who Have Sought Help for Substance Problems

Students were asked whether they had sought help from persons other than family or friends for problems in any way connected with their use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past school year. As shown in Table 5.2, in 1998, 7 percent of all secondary students said they had sought help for problems related to substance use. Note that even though substance use, and hence potential problems, increased with grade level, seniors were the least likely to have sought help for substance problems.

The proportion of students who sought help increased with their drug use. Ten percent of those who had used one illicit drug in the past year had sought help, as compared to 14 percent of those who had used two or three illicit drugs in the past year. Of those who had used four or more drugs in the past year, 19 percent had sought help.

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Chapter 6. Conclusions

Over the course of a decade, the Texas Secondary School Survey continues to provide educators, prevention specialists, planners, researchers, parents, and the community with information not only on substance use, but also on the importance of risk and resiliency factors to prevent substance use. Unfortunately, much of the news is discouraging, but using the information gained from this survey can help in targeting our efforts to reverse the trends.

Of perhaps greatest importance is the finding that students reported receiving less substance abuse information and education.

Of perhaps greatest importance is the finding that students reported receiving less substance abuse information and education. The percentage of students who reported receiving such information has dropped from 98 percent in 1988 to 65 percent in 1998.

Lifetime use of any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine/crack, uppers, and downers has continued to rise since 1992. Both lifetime and current use of inhalants has also increased. Current use of tobacco, cocaine/crack, uppers, and downers has also risen, while current use of marijuana has dropped from 15.9 percent in 1996 to 15.2 percent in 1998. The greatest percentage increases between 1996 and 1998 for substance use were for cocaine and crack, and heavy drug use is rising. At the same time, the proportion of Texas youth entering TCADA-funded treatment with a primary problem with marijuana and the number of youth arrested for drug offenses continues to increase each year. Yet with these increasing problems, youth say they will turn to their friends, not adults, for help.

Overall, rates of current tobacco and alcohol use were level between 1996 and 1998, with some declines in current use noted for younger students. Unfortunately, current use by older students continued to increase.

Average age of first use of tobacco and alcohol is increasing. By 1998, students had first begun smoking a year later than in 1990. The age of first use of alcohol is also rising, but the average age of first use of most illicit drugs has remained about the same since 1988.

Since 1988, the percentage of students who reported alcohol as being very or somewhat easy to obtain has remained level, although the number who bought alcohol from a store has decreased significantly. The proportion of students who thought various illicit drugs were easy to get decreased between 1996 and 1998, and the decrease in the use of marijuana by seventh graders parallels their perception that marijuana is less easily available.

Although a person must be age eighteen or older to buy a Texas Lottery ticket, 29 percent of students under age eighteen bought tickets in the past school year. Students who gamble are more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of use of alcohol or drugs. Since 1990, students have perceived drugs as being less dangerous, while use of substances has increased.

African American students nearly caught up with or surpassed their peers in 1994 in use of marijuana. This use is associated with the popularity of blunt cigars as a different way to smoke marijuana. However, African American students were the only group whose use of marijuana has declined since 1996.

Peer behavior can be a good indicator of the values and attitudes of youth. Close to 80 percent of students reported at least some of their friends use alcohol, and 55 percent reported use of marijuana by some of their friends. Some 41 percent had friends who carried weapons, 31 percent had friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be a gang member, and 46 percent had friends who wished they could drop out of school.

While the number of students reporting having alcohol-related problems with friends or dates has declined since 1988, the percentage having problems with friends or dates due to drug use has increased. The use of alcohol at parties is declining, but use of marijuana and/or other drugs at some of the parties they attend is increasing.

Binge drinking (five or more drinks at one setting) is a concern, with 17 percent of students saying they usually are binge drinkers. This practice of heavy drinking has resulted in 25 percent of seniors saying they had driven a car at least once in the past year after having had a good bit to drink. While the percentage of seniors driving while drunk has decreased since 1988, the percentage of seniors driving while "high" from drugs reached its highest level at 18 percent in 1998.

The 1998 survey confirmed that protective factors, such as being a good student academically, participating in extracurricular activities, and living in a home with both parents, are associated with lower levels of substance use. However, the 1998 survey also found that even though the prevalence rates are lower, the percentage increases in illicit drug use were greater for these "protected" students than for students who were not in these environments.

Parents play an important role in whether or not children use drugs. Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures; but, between 1992 and 1998, lifetime use of illicit drugs increased faster for students who lived with both parents than for those in other family structures. Importantly, youth who said that their parents approved of teens using substances were more likely to consume them than were those whose parents disapproved. As students age, their parents are less likely to disapprove of the students' drinking alcohol, although their attitudes towards marijuana use did not change as the students became older. However, from 1992 to 1996, there was a slow overall decline in the percentage of parents who disapproved of the use of marijuana. The level of disapproval did not change between 1996 and 1998, and the level of current marijuana use barely changed. In addition, students whose parents attend school functions such as PTA meetings were less likely to use substances than those whose parents do not participate in school activities.

While the percentage of seniors driving while drunk has decreased since 1988, the percentage of seniors driving while "high" from drugs reached its highest level at 18 percent in 1998.

Behavior at school is linked to substance use or non-use. More than 10 percent of students went to class while drunk at least once. The percentage of younger students who went to class drunk has increased since 1988, while the levels for older students have not changed. However, the percentage of students in all grades who attended class while high on marijuana has increased over the years to 13 percent. Even more disturbing is the fact that 24 percent of those students who attended class while drunk did so on four or more days, and 45 percent of the students who attended class while high on marijuana did so on four or more days.

Students who make poor grades are more likely to use substances. However, since 1992, there has been an 80 percent increased in lifetime use of illicit drugs by students

who earned A's and B's and a 53 percent increase in illicit drug use by students who made grades of C, D, and F. In addition, students who used alcohol or drugs were more likely to be absent and to have behavior problems while at school. The lower academic achievement, truancy, and disciplinary problems reported by young inhalant users puts them at risk for dropping out of school.

Between 1994 and 1998, there were worrisome increases in drug use among students in all extracurricular activities.

Participation in extracurricular activities appears to be a protective factor; students who participate in such activities reported lower use of substances than did those who did not participate, although the levels of use varied among the different activity groups. However, between 1994 and 1998, there were worrisome increases in drug use among students in all extracurricular activities, and the levels of drinking by students in some of these activities were as high or higher than for students who did not participate.

Students in the VOE/DE/work study programs had the highest rates of substance use among all the students participating in extracurricular activities. This trend was also seen in the higher prevalence of use among students who are employed. Working students were 1.6 times more likely to be current beer drinkers than those who did not work, for example.

Students said that if they needed help, they would turn to their friends rather than to adults. However, as students became more involved in heavy drug use, they were more willing to seek help for their problems.

Recommendations

While the 1998 survey showed many trends that are of great concern, it also found that 42 percent of secondary students reported being drug-free during the past year. This is an increase from 36 percent in 1996. These students did not use tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, or illicit drugs during the past school year. If parents, schools, and communities address risk and resiliency areas for which they are responsible, this trend will increase.

Given the decreases in ability to buy alcohol in stores and the increasing age of first use of tobacco (which may well be associated with increased enforcement of laws prohibiting sale to minors), law enforcement agencies continue to play an important role in seeing that substances (and lottery tickets) which are legal for older Texans become less and less available to children. Much more attention should be focused on prevention of driving while under the influence of drugs.

Parents can play a major role in preventing substance abuse. They should have ongoing communications with their children emphasizing their disapproval of their using tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Since experimentation starts on average at age twelve, they should be talking to their children when they are much younger, and they should not assume that being reared in a two-parent family protects a child from substance use.

Parents should also get involved in the activities at the schools their children attend. Even if their time for such activities is limited, participation in Back-to-School nights, PTA meetings, and teacher conferences can help establish their bonds with the school; open lines of comunication betwen schools, parents, and children; and establish a commitment to academic excellence. Given the findings about the association between perceptions of safety and substance use, parents, neighborhood associations, and schools should address safety issues through Neighborhood Watches and improved intramural safety programs within the schools.

Likewise, parents and schools should not assume that students who achieve academically are not at risk of substance use. Instead, all students should be acknowledged as also being at risk, and classroom drug education and prevention programs need to be re-emphasized as a school priority.

In addition, it must be acknowledged that students who participate in extracurricular activities are not automatically protected from alcohol and drug abuse. Special prevention efforts should be incorporated into the on-going activities of these groups. Given the fact that these students meet frequently and are in constant contact with their teachers and adult sponsors and data are available to show the patterns of alcohol and drug use among these groups, implementing such programs could have a broad impact. Parents and schools must seriously weigh the costs and benefits of allowing their children to take part-time jobs, because these students may be particularly at risk.

One of the greatest needs is to ensure that 100 percent of Texas students in grades K–12 receive comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, and other drug education.

One of the greatest needs is to ensure that 100 percent of Texas students in grades K–12 receive comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, and other drug education that has been proven to be effective.[1]

This survey has identified some patterns of use based on demographic influences, peer, school, family, social, and psychological factors, and this information should be used to tailor education and prevention programs for groups known to be at risk.

Parents, schools, and communities should take measures to ensure that competent and effective counseling services are readily available so that youths will seek professional help for substance abuse problems, rather than just seeking the advice of their friends, who may also be involved in substance use.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has released research showing the protective impact of scientifically proven and effective prevention programs. NIDA's *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents* provides information on prevention principles for communities, schools, and families.

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse provides resources and information to help counselors, addiction professionals, educators, and parents who are interested in finding out more about substances of abuse and ways to prevent substance abuse among Texas youth. The TCADA Web site is accessible 24-hours a day at www.tcada.state.tx.us and includes recent information on prevention, information on drugs of abuse, research and epidemiology, library and LitCenter services, and training opportunities.

Endnote

[1] Z.L. Sloboda and Susan David, *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents*, Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997, pp. 19-29.

Appendix A. Survey Instrument

TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE

SECONDARY SURVEY INSTRUMENT

1998 VERSION

INTRODUCTION

This drug and alcohol survey is designed to measure drug and alcohol use in your school district. We DO NOT want to know about individual students. DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet. All information in this survey will be confidential. No one but you will know how you answer the questions. You should just answer each question by telling the truth.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. If you do not feel comfortable answering any question, or if you do not feel you can answer it honestly, leave it blank. If you do not wish to take the survey at all, please work quietly at your seat while it is completed by other students.

NOTE: This survey asks some questions about whether you have ever drunk beer, wine coolers, wine, or liquor. **Do not count a taste or sip you may have had of someone else's drink, or wine used in a religious service.** A drink means a can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a 4 ounce glass of wine, a shot of liquor (like whiskey, vodka, or tequila) or a mixed drink.

DIRECTIONS

- DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet.
- Use a NUMBER 2 PENCIL only.
- Fill in only ONE BUBBLE for each part of a question.
- Be sure to read each question carefully.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1 1
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5 5 5 5 5 5
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9 9 9 9 9 9

EXAMPLE QUESTION

IN THE PAST WEEK, on how many DAYS have you used:

	Never heard of it	Not used it	1-2 days	3-4 days	5-7 days
a. Cigarettes	○	○	○	○	●
b. Smokeless Tobacco	○	○	●	○	○
c. Beer	○	●	○	○	○

CORRECT MARK ●

INCORRECT MARKS ✓ ✗ ⊙ ◒

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

1. Are you:

Male ○ Female ○

2. What grade are you in?

7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12 ○

3. Do you live with both of your parents?

Yes ○ No ○

4. How old are you?

11 or younger ○ 12 ○ 13 ○ 14 ○ 15 ○ 16 ○ 17 ○ 18 ○ 19+ ○

5. Are you:

White ○ African American ○ Mexican American ○ Asian American ○ Native American ○ Other ○

6. On average what grades do you get?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

Mostly A's ○ Mostly B's ○ Mostly C's ○ Mostly D's ○ Mostly F's ○

7. How long have you attended school in this District?

1 year or less ○ 2-3 years ○ 4 or more years ○

8. Do you have a job?

Yes ○ No ○

9. Do you get an allowance?

Yes ○ No ○

10. Did either of your parents graduate from college?

Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know ○

11. During the current school year, do you qualify for a free or reduced price school lunch?

○ Yes

○ No

○ Don't Know

12. Do you regularly participate in the following types of extra curricular activities?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Yes	No	
a.	○	○	Athletics
b.	○	○	Band/Orchestra
c.	○	○	Choir
d.	○	○	Drama/Speech
e.	○	○	Drill Team/Cheerleader
f.	○	○	Student Government
g.	○	○	Student Newspaper or Yearbook
h.	○	○	Academic Clubs or Societies (math, science, foreign language, etc.)
i.	○	○	Service Clubs (e.g., Key Club, Scouts)
j.	○	○	VOE/DE/Work-Study
k.	○	○	Other Clubs

13. How safe do you feel when you are:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
a. in your home	○	○	○	○	○
b. out in your neighborhood	○	○	○	○	○
c. at school	○	○	○	○	○

14. How many of your FRIENDS would you say:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
a. Feel close to their parents?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Care about making good grades?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Belong to a gang or are interested in becoming a gang member?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wish they could drop out of school?	○	○	○	○	○

15. Do one or both of your parents usually attend school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings?

○ Yes ○ No

Below is a list of things some people sniff to get high. They are called INHALANTS.

16. How recently, if ever, have you sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following INHALANTS for "kicks" or to get "high":
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Never heard of/Never used it	Used at Least once In the Past Month	Used at Least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at Least once In Your Lifetime
a. Liquid or spray paint to get high?	○	○	○	○
b. Whiteout, correction fluid to get high?	○	○	○	○
c. Gasoline to get high?	○	○	○	○
d. Freon to get high?	○	○	○	○
e. Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax to get high?	○	○	○	○
f. Glue to get high?	○	○	○	○
g. Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, other solvents to get high?	○	○	○	○
h. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets) to get high?	○	○	○	○
i. Octane booster to get high?	○	○	○	○
j. Other sprays (non-stick pan coatings, hair spray, etc.) to get high?	○	○	○	○
k. Other inhalants to get high?	○	○	○	○

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

17. How recently, if ever, have you used the following TOBACCO and ALCOHOL products even one time: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-f.)

	Never heard of/ Never used it	Used at least once in the Past Month	Used at least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at least once in Your Lifetime
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○

18. How recently, if ever, have you used the following DRUGS even one time: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Never heard of/ Never used it	Used at least once in the Past Month	Used at least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at least once in Your Lifetime
a. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○
b. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○
c. Crack?	○	○	○	○
d. Cosma?	○	○	○	○
e. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
f. Uppers?	○	○	○	○
g. Downers?	○	○	○	○
h. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
i. Steroids?	○	○	○	○
j. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○
k. Heroin?	○	○	○	○

19. IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, how many times, if any, have you used:(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-f.)

	Never heard of/ Not used it	1 - 2 Times	3 - 10 Times	11+ Times
a. Tobacco?	○	○	○	○
b. Alcohol?	○	○	○	○
c. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○
d. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○
e. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○
f. Crack?	○	○	○	○

20. About how many of your close friends use: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Never heard of/ None	A few	Some	Most	All
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○

21. If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get: (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never heard of it	Impossible	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Somewhat easy	Very easy
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
r. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○	○

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22. How old were you when you first used:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	9 or younger	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 or older
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
r. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

23. How often do you normally use:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	About once a year	Less than once a year
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Cosma?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
r. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

24. During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes have you smoked?

	None	Less than one cigarette per day	One to ten cigarettes per day	More than ten cigarettes but less than one pack per day	About one pack to less than two packs per day	Two packs or more per day
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○

25. When you drink alcoholic beverages, how many drinks do you usually have AT ONE TIME, on average:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	12 or more drinks	9 - 11 drinks	6 - 8 drinks	3 - 4 drinks	2 drinks	1 drink	Less than 1 drink
a. Beer	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Wine Coolers	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Wine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Liquor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

26. During the past year (12 months), how often have you had 5 or more drinks AT ONE TIME?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	Never drink 5 or more drinks at a time	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	Less than once a month but at least once a year	Less than once a year
a. Beer	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Wine Coolers	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Wine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Liquor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

27. How often do you get alcoholic beverages from the following sources?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Do Not Drink	Never	Seldom	Most of the time	Always
a. At home	○	○	○	○	○
b. From friends	○	○	○	○	○
c. From a store	○	○	○	○	○
d. At parties	○	○	○	○	○
e. Other source	○	○	○	○	○

28. How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-i.)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All	Don't Know
a. Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○
b. Alcohol?	○	○	○	○	○
c. Inhalants?	○	○	○	○	○
d. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○
e. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○
g. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○
h. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○
i. Heroin?	○	○	○	○	○

29. How often do you use marijuana in the following ways?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know
a. Joints	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Blunts	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Bongs or water pipes	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Pipes	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Other ways	○	○	○	○	○	○

30. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS have you...
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-g.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	○	○	○	○
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	○	○	○	○
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	○	○	○	○
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○
f. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?	○	○	○	○
g. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?	○	○	○	○

31. IN THE PAST MONTH, on how many DAYS have you...
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	○	○	○	○
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	○	○	○	○
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	○	○	○	○
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○

32. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times (if any) have you...
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	None	1-3 times	4-9 times	10+ times
a. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?	○	○	○	○
b. driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?	○	○	○	○
c. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drinking?	○	○	○	○
d. gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking?	○	○	○	○
e. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?	○	○	○	○
f. driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?	○	○	○	○
g. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drug use?	○	○	○	○
h. gotten into trouble with the police because of drug use?	○	○	○	○

33. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS (if any) have you attended at least one class while "high," "drunk" or "stoned" on. . .**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. beer, wine coolers, wine, or hard liquor?	○	○	○	○
b. marijuana?	○	○	○	○
c. inhalants?	○	○	○	○
d. some other drug(s)?	○	○	○	○

34. **Alcohol or other drugs are sometimes used at teenage parties. Thinking of the parties you attended this school year. . .**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-b.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't attend any parties
a. how often was alcohol used?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

35. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with your use (if any) of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs?** Yes ○ No ○

36. **If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. A counselor or program in school?	○	○
b. Another adult in school (such as a nurse or teacher)?	○	○
c. A counselor or program outside of school?	○	○
d. Your parents?	○	○
e. A medical doctor?	○	○
f. Your friends?	○	○
g. Another adult (such as relative, clergyman, or other family friend)?	○	○
h. I wouldn't go to anyone.	○	○

37. **SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from the following school sources?**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. Health class?	○	○
b. An assembly program?	○	○
c. Guidance counselor?	○	○
d. Science class?	○	○
e. Social studies class?	○	○
f. Student group session?	○	○
g. An invited school guest?	○	○
h. Some other school source?	○	○

38. **How do your parents feel about kids your age. . .** (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither Approve nor Disapprove	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
a. smoking cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
a. drinking beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. using marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○

39. **IN THE PAST YEAR, have you purchased a Texas Lottery ticket?**

○ Yes ○ No

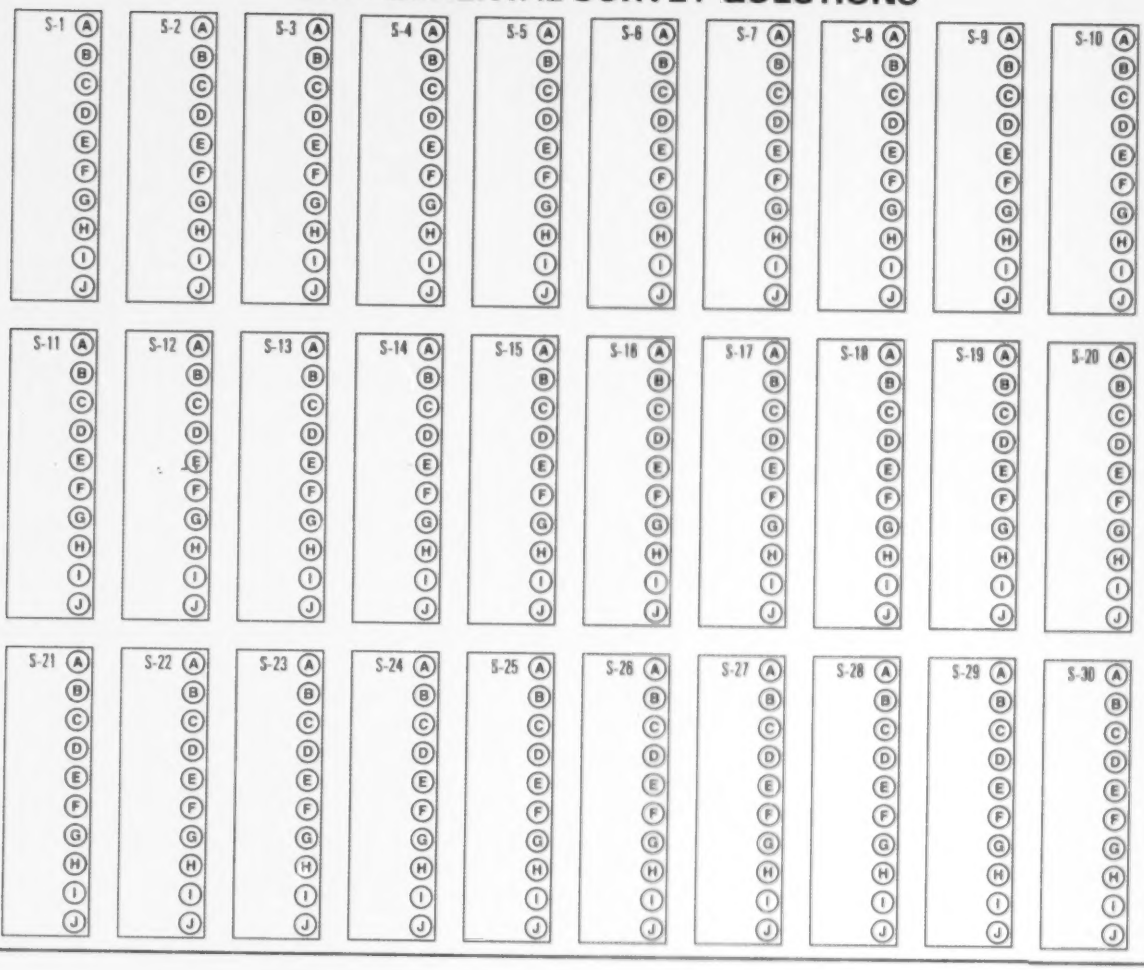
40. **IN THE PAST YEAR, have you gambled for money on something other than the Lottery?**

○ Yes ○ No

41. **IN THE PAST YEAR, about how much money have you spent on gambling?** (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

○ $0 ○ $1-$10 ○ $11-$50 ○ $51-$100 ○ $100+

SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY QUESTIONS



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Appendix B. Prevalence of Substance Use

Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998
Tobacco+	-	56.2%	54.3%	54.5%	55.2%	54.7%	-	22.9%	20.9%	24.2%	26.2%	26.3%
Grade 7	-	42.4%	42.8%	40.1%	41.3%	40.2%	-	15.9%	14.8%	15.8%	17.0%	15.6%
Grade 8	-	52.7%	50.0%	51.9%	51.9%	50.2%	-	20.9%	17.1%	23.3%	22.6%	21.2%
Grade 9	-	59.4%	57.5%	57.2%	57.7%	57.0%	-	23.1%	23.1%	25.6%	27.5%	27.2%
Grade 10	-	58.0%	58.3%	59.6%	60.1%	59.9%	-	23.1%	21.9%	26.9%	29.6%	29.8%
Grade 11	-	61.5%	58.6%	60.7%	61.4%	61.7%	-	27.0%	24.1%	26.5%	30.8%	32.4%
Grade 12	-	66.5%	62.3%	62.7%	63.3%	63.5%	-	29.7%	26.9%	30.5%	33.6%	36.0%
Alcohol	75.5%	81.0%	75.6%	74.1%	73.3%	72.1%	42.8%	43.6%	37.0%	39.4%	37.3%	38.0%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	58.2%	57.6%	56.4%	54.7%	28.0%	29.2%	23.5%	24.0%	23.1%	22.5%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%	31.6%	36.6%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	78.0%	76.2%	76.1%	74.3%	41.0%	41.9%	38.5%	41.0%	38.2%	38.9%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%	49.2%	48.0%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	83.9%	82.8%	82.2%	81.0%	55.1%	51.6%	44.4%	48.3%	45.7%	46.6%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%	57.5%	60.3%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%
Inhalants++	30.0%	24.1%	23.2%	18.7%	19.8%	22.0%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	8.2%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%	22.1%	25.0%	11.8%	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%	8.1%	11.5%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	26.1%	23.8%	23.9%	26.2%	9.4%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%	11.4%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	23.3%	19.4%	21.3%	23.0%	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%	5.2%	4.8%	8.4%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	22.3%	17.4%	18.2%	20.3%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	6.2%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%	15.5%	18.4%	5.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	5.3%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	18.4%	14.5%	14.4%	16.5%	3.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	4.3%
Any Illicit Drug	39.1%	25.1%	22.4%	27.8%	33.7%	36.1%	17.1%	9.5%	8.4%	13.7%	17.7%	17.0%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	11.4%	14.6%	19.0%	18.4%	12.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%	10.2%	8.5%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	15.0%	23.5%	28.4%	29.1%	16.6%	7.7%	5.1%	12.4%	15.6%	14.2%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	23.9%	30.2%	37.3%	38.3%	15.4%	10.3%	9.9%	15.9%	20.7%	18.7%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.7%	39.0%	44.3%	18.4%	10.0%	10.3%	16.4%	20.4%	20.9%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	29.2%	35.0%	41.5%	45.1%	20.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.5%	20.5%	20.7%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	31.8%	36.3%	42.5%	47.2%	20.2%	13.5%	10.3%	16.0%	20.5%	20.8%
Marijuana	31.5%	22.6%	19.7%	25.3%	31.2%	34.5%	11.5%	7.8%	6.8%	12.0%	15.9%	15.2%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.7%	16.6%	16.7%	7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%	8.7%	7.1%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%	11.7%	5.9%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	21.2%	27.8%	34.9%	36.6%	10.5%	8.2%	8.3%	14.3%	18.8%	16.9%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	26.0%	32.0%	39.1%	43.8%	14.3%	9.7%	8.7%	13.9%	18.8%	18.8%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%	13.9%	11.5%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%
Marijuana Only	15.2%	12.7%	10.8%	14.8%	14.4%	18.3%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.0%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	6.1%	8.4%	8.0%	9.3%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	6.7%	12.7%	11.5%	14.7%	4.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	11.1%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	7.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.0%	16.6%	22.3%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	6.1%	6.4%	7.4%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	14.0%	18.1%	18.9%	23.5%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%	6.8%	7.1%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	15.8%	18.3%	18.0%	23.4%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	5.7%	5.5%	6.7%

+ Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in this category.

++ Use of Inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

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Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998
Cocaine/Crack	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.1%	9.3%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.5%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.6%	4.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	5.6%	7.3%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%
Grade 9	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	8.0%	9.8%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%	3.8%
Grade 10	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	11.4%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%	4.2%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	8.5%	11.8%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	4.5%
Grade 12	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	10.6%	13.2%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.6%	4.6%
Hallucinogens	6.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.9%	7.4%	7.3%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	8.0%	7.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%	2.9%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	9.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	10.3%	10.5%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.5%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	12.3%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%
Uppers	17.1%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.9%	8.2%	5.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.3%	8.7%	4.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	10.7%	10.8%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%	4.2%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.6%	10.7%	10.8%	6.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%	4.1%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.9%	12.1%	12.0%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%
Downers	13.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	5.6%	6.6%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	2.6%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%	5.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	6.3%	7.1%	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.9%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	8.8%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%	3.4%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	7.2%	8.9%	3.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	3.4%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	8.5%	9.4%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.2%
Rohypnol	-	-	-	-	-	6.7%	-	-	-	-	-	2.6%
Grade 7	-	-	-	-	-	4.1%	-	-	-	-	-	1.9%
Grade 8	-	-	-	-	-	6.0%	-	-	-	-	-	2.7%
Grade 9	-	-	-	-	-	7.3%	-	-	-	-	-	3.2%
Grade 10	-	-	-	-	-	7.9%	-	-	-	-	-	2.9%
Grade 11	-	-	-	-	-	7.4%	-	-	-	-	-	2.3%
Grade 12	-	-	-	-	-	7.7%	-	-	-	-	-	2.4%
Steroids	-	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	-	*	*	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 7	-	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	-	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 8	-	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	-	0.7%	*	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 9	-	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	-	*	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	-	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	-	*	*	*	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 11	-	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%	-	*	*	*	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 12	-	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	-	*	*	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%

- Not Available

* Less than 0.5%

Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998
Ecstasy	-	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	5.4%	4.5%	-	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Grade 7	-	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	-	*	0.5%	*	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 8	-	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	2.8%	-	0.7%	*	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%
Grade 9	-	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	5.7%	4.4%	-	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	1.6%
Grade 10	-	4.4%	2.7%	3.4%	6.7%	5.4%	-	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Grade 11	-	6.2%	3.7%	3.4%	7.5%	6.4%	-	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	2.0%
Grade 12	-	9.1%	5.8%	4.0%	9.4%	7.7%	-	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Heroin	1.4%	-	-	-	-	2.4%	*	-	-	-	-	0.7%
Grade 7	1.4%	-	-	-	-	2.6%	*	-	-	-	-	0.9%
Grade 8	2.2%	-	-	-	-	2.8%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	0.9%
Grade 9	0.9%	-	-	-	-	2.3%	*	-	-	-	-	0.6%
Grade 10	1.1%	-	-	-	-	2.1%	*	-	-	-	-	0.7%
Grade 11	1.3%	-	-	-	-	2.3%	*	-	-	-	-	0.6%
Grade 12	1.5%	-	-	-	-	2.3%	*	-	-	-	-	0.6%

- Not Available

* Less than 0.5%

Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	54.7%	26.3%	9.3%	19.1%	45.3%
Grade 7	40.2%	15.6%	7.1%	17.5%	59.8%
Grade 8	50.2%	21.2%	9.5%	19.5%	49.8%
Grade 9	57.0%	27.2%	10.4%	19.4%	43.0%
Grade 10	59.9%	29.8%	10.1%	20.0%	40.1%
Grade 11	61.7%	32.4%	9.6%	19.7%	38.3%
Grade 12	63.5%	36.0%	9.2%	18.3%	36.5%
Alcohol	72.1%	38.0%	14.0%	20.1%	27.9%
Grade 7	54.7%	22.5%	9.5%	22.7%	45.3%
Grade 8	66.8%	30.6%	13.1%	23.1%	33.2%
Grade 9	74.3%	38.9%	15.2%	20.2%	25.7%
Grade 10	78.5%	44.0%	15.9%	18.6%	21.5%
Grade 11	81.0%	46.6%	15.7%	18.7%	19.0%
Grade 12	82.8%	51.8%	15.8%	15.2%	17.2%
Inhalants	22.0%	8.2%	4.1%	9.7%	78.0%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.5%	4.1%	9.4%	75.0%
Grade 8	26.2%	11.4%	5.1%	9.7%	73.8%
Grade 9	23.0%	8.4%	4.4%	10.2%	77.0%
Grade 10	20.3%	6.2%	4.0%	10.1%	79.7%
Grade 11	18.4%	5.3%	3.5%	9.6%	81.6%
Grade 12	16.5%	4.3%	3.2%	9.0%	83.5%
Any Illicit Drug	36.1%	17.0%	7.6%	11.5%	63.9%
Grade 7	18.4%	8.5%	3.3%	6.6%	81.6%
Grade 8	29.1%	14.2%	5.7%	9.2%	70.9%
Grade 9	38.3%	18.7%	8.0%	11.6%	61.7%
Grade 10	44.3%	20.9%	9.5%	13.9%	55.7%
Grade 11	45.1%	20.7%	9.8%	14.6%	54.9%
Grade 12	47.2%	20.8%	10.9%	15.5%	52.8%
Marijuana	34.5%	15.2%	7.7%	11.6%	65.5%
Grade 7	16.7%	7.1%	3.2%	6.4%	83.3%
Grade 8	27.1%	12.4%	5.7%	9.0%	72.9%
Grade 9	36.6%	16.9%	8.1%	11.6%	63.4%
Grade 10	42.6%	19.0%	9.5%	14.1%	57.4%
Grade 11	43.8%	18.8%	10.3%	14.7%	56.2%
Grade 12	46.0%	19.0%	11.0%	16.0%	54.0%
Marijuana Only	18.3%	6.0%	4.3%	8.0%	81.7%
Grade 7	9.3%	3.2%	1.7%	4.4%	90.7%
Grade 8	14.7%	5.2%	3.2%	6.3%	85.3%
Grade 9	19.4%	6.7%	4.4%	8.3%	80.6%
Grade 10	22.3%	7.4%	5.1%	9.8%	77.7%
Grade 11	23.5%	7.1%	6.1%	10.3%	76.5%
Grade 12	23.4%	6.7%	6.3%	10.4%	76.6%
Cocaine or Crack	9.3%	3.5%	2.2%	3.6%	90.7%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	95.6%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.9%	1.5%	2.9%	92.7%
Grade 9	9.8%	3.8%	2.1%	3.9%	90.2%
Grade 10	11.4%	4.2%	2.8%	4.4%	88.6%
Grade 11	11.8%	4.5%	2.7%	4.6%	88.2%
Grade 12	13.2%	4.6%	3.4%	5.2%	86.8%
Cocaine	8.7%	3.2%	2.1%	3.4%	91.3%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 8	6.3%	2.3%	1.5%	2.5%	93.7%
Grade 9	9.2%	3.6%	1.9%	3.7%	90.8%
Grade 10	10.8%	4.0%	2.6%	4.2%	89.2%
Grade 11	11.3%	4.3%	2.7%	4.3%	88.7%
Grade 12	12.9%	4.4%	3.4%	5.1%	87.1%

Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: All Students, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.1%	0.8%	1.6%	96.5%
Grade 10	3.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 11	3.5%	0.9%	0.6%	2.0%	96.5%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.7%	96.8%
Hallucinogens	7.3%	2.5%	1.8%	3.0%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.7%	95.8%
Grade 9	7.4%	2.9%	1.7%	2.8%	92.6%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.3%	2.3%	3.5%	90.9%
Grade 11	10.5%	3.5%	2.5%	4.5%	89.5%
Grade 12	12.3%	3.4%	3.0%	5.9%	87.7%
Uppers	8.2%	3.1%	2.0%	3.1%	91.8%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.2%	1.4%	2.0%	94.4%
Grade 9	8.7%	3.5%	2.1%	3.1%	91.3%
Grade 10	10.8%	4.2%	2.7%	3.9%	89.2%
Grade 11	10.8%	4.1%	2.6%	4.1%	89.2%
Grade 12	12.0%	3.8%	2.9%	5.3%	88.0%
Downers	6.6%	2.6%	1.5%	2.5%	93.4%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.9%	1.6%	2.6%	92.9%
Grade 10	8.8%	3.4%	2.2%	3.2%	91.2%
Grade 11	8.9%	3.4%	2.1%	3.4%	91.1%
Grade 12	9.4%	3.2%	2.1%	4.1%	90.6%
Rohypnol	6.7%	2.6%	1.5%	2.6%	93.3%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.9%	0.8%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.7%	1.3%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 9	7.3%	3.2%	1.5%	2.6%	92.7%
Grade 10	7.9%	2.9%	2.1%	2.9%	92.1%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.3%	1.8%	3.3%	92.6%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.4%	2.0%	3.3%	92.3%
Steroids	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.5%	1.4%	1.0%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.6%	0.9%	1.9%	95.6%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.7%	1.3%	2.4%	94.6%
Grade 11	6.4%	2.0%	1.3%	3.1%	93.6%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.0%	1.7%	4.0%	92.3%
Heroin	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.6%	0.3%	1.4%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	97.7%

Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Male Secondary Students, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	57.9%	28.9%	9.6%	19.4%	42.1%
Grade 7	43.5%	16.3%	8.0%	19.2%	56.5%
Grade 8	51.8%	21.9%	9.5%	20.4%	48.2%
Grade 9	59.7%	29.6%	10.5%	19.6%	40.3%
Grade 10	62.9%	33.0%	9.8%	20.1%	37.1%
Grade 11	66.6%	37.1%	10.2%	19.3%	33.4%
Grade 12	68.5%	41.8%	9.6%	17.1%	31.5%
Alcohol	72.1%	39.2%	13.1%	19.8%	27.9%
Grade 7	56.4%	22.9%	9.9%	23.6%	43.6%
Grade 8	66.4%	30.4%	12.4%	23.6%	33.6%
Grade 9	73.8%	39.2%	14.5%	20.1%	26.2%
Grade 10	77.8%	45.8%	14.0%	18.0%	22.2%
Grade 11	81.4%	49.4%	14.7%	17.3%	18.6%
Grade 12	83.0%	55.5%	13.9%	13.6%	17.0%
Inhalants	23.4%	8.8%	4.4%	10.2%	76.6%
Grade 7	25.4%	11.6%	4.2%	9.6%	74.6%
Grade 8	25.0%	11.0%	4.7%	9.3%	75.0%
Grade 9	24.0%	9.1%	4.4%	10.5%	76.0%
Grade 10	21.9%	7.4%	4.2%	10.3%	78.1%
Grade 11	21.9%	6.5%	4.2%	11.2%	78.1%
Grade 12	20.4%	5.6%	4.2%	10.6%	79.6%
Any Illicit Drug	40.1%	19.8%	7.9%	12.4%	59.9%
Grade 7	21.1%	9.5%	4.0%	7.6%	78.9%
Grade 8	31.6%	15.6%	5.8%	10.2%	68.4%
Grade 9	42.8%	21.3%	8.4%	13.1%	57.2%
Grade 10	48.9%	24.5%	9.8%	14.6%	51.1%
Grade 11	50.4%	25.6%	10.3%	14.5%	49.6%
Grade 12	52.5%	25.7%	11.2%	15.6%	47.5%
Marijuana	39.0%	18.0%	8.2%	12.8%	61.0%
Grade 7	19.8%	8.2%	4.0%	7.6%	80.2%
Grade 8	30.4%	13.9%	6.0%	10.5%	69.6%
Grade 9	41.6%	19.6%	8.5%	13.5%	58.4%
Grade 10	47.9%	22.5%	9.8%	15.6%	52.1%
Grade 11	49.4%	23.3%	11.1%	15.0%	50.6%
Grade 12	51.7%	23.6%	11.5%	16.6%	48.3%
Marijuana Only	21.0%	7.3%	4.8%	8.9%	79.0%
Grade 7	11.5%	4.0%	2.2%	5.3%	88.5%
Grade 8	17.1%	6.2%	3.5%	7.4%	82.9%
Grade 9	22.6%	8.1%	4.9%	9.6%	77.4%
Grade 10	26.0%	9.4%	5.8%	10.8%	74.0%
Grade 11	26.2%	8.8%	6.6%	10.8%	73.8%
Grade 12	25.2%	8.2%	6.5%	10.5%	74.8%
Cocaine or Crack	10.7%	4.3%	2.4%	4.0%	89.3%
Grade 7	4.5%	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 8	7.7%	3.2%	1.4%	3.1%	92.3%
Grade 9	11.1%	4.6%	2.2%	4.3%	88.9%
Grade 10	12.6%	5.1%	2.9%	4.6%	87.4%
Grade 11	14.3%	6.1%	3.3%	4.9%	85.7%
Grade 12	16.6%	6.4%	4.1%	6.1%	83.4%
Cocaine	10.1%	4.0%	2.3%	3.8%	89.9%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.4%	0.7%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 8	6.9%	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%	93.1%
Grade 9	10.6%	4.4%	2.1%	4.1%	89.4%
Grade 10	12.1%	4.8%	2.8%	4.5%	87.9%
Grade 11	13.8%	5.9%	3.2%	4.7%	86.2%
Grade 12	16.2%	6.3%	4.0%	5.9%	83.8%

Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Male Students, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	96.4%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.2%	0.6%	2.2%	96.0%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.1%	0.7%	2.3%	95.9%
Hallucinogens	8.7%	3.3%	2.0%	3.4%	91.3%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.9%	1.1%	1.8%	95.2%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.6%	1.8%	3.4%	91.2%
Grade 10	10.2%	4.0%	2.4%	3.8%	89.8%
Grade 11	12.9%	4.9%	3.0%	5.0%	87.1%
Grade 12	15.2%	4.8%	3.8%	6.6%	84.8%
Uppers	8.1%	3.2%	2.0%	2.9%	91.9%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 9	8.4%	3.4%	1.7%	3.3%	91.6%
Grade 10	10.3%	4.4%	2.4%	3.5%	89.7%
Grade 11	11.5%	4.9%	2.6%	4.0%	88.5%
Grade 12	12.5%	4.4%	3.2%	4.9%	87.5%
Downers	7.1%	2.8%	1.7%	2.6%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 9	7.5%	2.8%	1.7%	3.0%	92.5%
Grade 10	8.9%	3.7%	2.1%	3.1%	91.1%
Grade 11	10.5%	4.2%	2.8%	3.5%	89.5%
Grade 12	11.1%	4.2%	2.6%	4.3%	88.9%
Rohypnol	7.2%	3.0%	1.6%	2.6%	92.8%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.9%	0.8%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.8%	1.1%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 9	7.6%	3.5%	1.5%	2.6%	92.4%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.4%	2.2%	2.8%	91.6%
Grade 11	8.7%	2.8%	2.4%	3.5%	91.3%
Grade 12	9.3%	3.5%	2.4%	3.4%	90.7%
Steroids	3.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 10	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 11	3.1%	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 12	4.2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.0%	95.8%
Ecstasy	4.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	95.1%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.9%	1.9%	1.6%	2.4%	94.1%
Grade 11	7.8%	2.8%	1.5%	3.5%	92.2%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.7%	2.0%	4.0%	91.3%
Heroin	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.9%	0.3%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 10	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.7%	97.1%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.8%	96.8%

Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Female Secondary Students, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.7%	23.9%	9.0%	18.8%	48.3%
Grade 7	37.1%	14.9%	6.4%	15.8%	62.9%
Grade 8	48.6%	20.6%	9.5%	18.5%	51.4%
Grade 9	54.6%	25.1%	10.1%	19.4%	45.4%
Grade 10	57.2%	26.9%	10.3%	20.0%	42.8%
Grade 11	57.1%	27.9%	9.1%	20.1%	42.9%
Grade 12	59.0%	30.7%	8.9%	19.4%	41.0%
Alcohol	72.2%	36.9%	14.9%	20.4%	27.8%
Grade 7	53.2%	22.0%	9.2%	22.0%	46.8%
Grade 8	67.2%	30.8%	13.7%	22.7%	32.8%
Grade 9	74.8%	38.7%	15.7%	20.4%	25.2%
Grade 10	79.3%	42.4%	17.6%	19.3%	20.7%
Grade 11	80.7%	43.8%	16.7%	20.2%	19.3%
Grade 12	82.7%	48.3%	17.7%	16.7%	17.3%
Inhalants	20.7%	7.6%	3.9%	9.2%	79.3%
Grade 7	24.5%	11.3%	4.1%	9.1%	75.5%
Grade 8	27.4%	11.7%	5.5%	10.2%	72.6%
Grade 9	22.0%	7.8%	4.4%	9.8%	78.0%
Grade 10	18.7%	5.1%	3.8%	9.8%	81.3%
Grade 11	15.2%	4.2%	2.8%	8.2%	84.8%
Grade 12	12.8%	3.1%	2.3%	7.4%	87.2%
Any Illicit Drug	32.4%	14.3%	7.3%	10.8%	67.6%
Grade 7	15.8%	7.5%	2.7%	5.6%	84.2%
Grade 8	26.6%	13.0%	5.5%	8.1%	73.4%
Grade 9	34.2%	16.3%	7.7%	10.2%	65.8%
Grade 10	40.1%	17.6%	9.2%	13.3%	59.9%
Grade 11	40.1%	15.9%	9.5%	14.7%	59.9%
Grade 12	42.3%	16.4%	10.7%	15.2%	57.7%
Marijuana	30.4%	12.6%	7.3%	10.5%	69.6%
Grade 7	13.7%	5.9%	2.7%	5.1%	86.3%
Grade 8	24.0%	11.0%	5.4%	7.6%	76.0%
Grade 9	32.1%	14.5%	7.7%	9.9%	67.9%
Grade 10	37.7%	15.8%	9.2%	12.7%	62.3%
Grade 11	38.6%	14.4%	9.7%	14.5%	61.4%
Grade 12	40.8%	14.7%	10.7%	15.4%	59.2%
Marijuana Only	15.8%	4.7%	3.9%	7.2%	84.2%
Grade 7	7.0%	2.5%	1.2%	3.3%	93.0%
Grade 8	12.5%	4.1%	3.2%	5.2%	87.5%
Grade 9	16.5%	5.5%	4.0%	7.0%	83.5%
Grade 10	18.9%	5.6%	4.5%	8.8%	81.1%
Grade 11	20.9%	5.4%	5.5%	10.0%	79.1%
Grade 12	21.6%	5.3%	6.2%	10.1%	78.4%
Cocaine or Crack	8.1%	2.8%	2.0%	3.3%	91.9%
Grade 7	4.3%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	95.7%
Grade 8	6.9%	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%	93.1%
Grade 9	8.6%	3.1%	2.0%	3.5%	91.4%
Grade 10	10.2%	3.4%	2.7%	4.1%	89.8%
Grade 11	9.4%	2.9%	2.3%	4.2%	90.6%
Grade 12	10.2%	2.9%	2.9%	4.4%	89.8%
Cocaine	7.4%	2.5%	1.8%	3.1%	92.6%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 8	5.8%	2.1%	1.4%	2.3%	94.2%
Grade 9	8.0%	2.8%	1.9%	3.3%	92.0%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.3%	2.3%	4.0%	90.4%
Grade 11	9.0%	2.8%	2.3%	3.9%	91.0%
Grade 12	9.9%	2.7%	2.8%	4.4%	90.1%

Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Female Students, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 9	3.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	97.0%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	97.6%
Hallucinogens	6.1%	1.9%	1.5%	2.7%	93.9%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 10	8.1%	2.7%	2.2%	3.2%	91.9%
Grade 11	8.4%	2.2%	2.1%	4.1%	91.6%
Grade 12	9.6%	2.2%	2.3%	5.1%	90.4%
Uppers	8.3%	3.0%	2.0%	3.3%	91.7%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.4%	0.5%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%	94.0%
Grade 9	9.0%	3.7%	2.3%	3.0%	91.0%
Grade 10	11.2%	3.9%	3.0%	4.3%	88.8%
Grade 11	10.3%	3.5%	2.4%	4.4%	89.7%
Grade 12	11.5%	3.4%	2.5%	5.6%	88.5%
Downers	6.1%	2.3%	1.4%	2.4%	93.9%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.8%	1.0%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.9%	1.6%	2.3%	93.2%
Grade 10	8.7%	3.2%	2.2%	3.3%	91.3%
Grade 11	7.5%	2.6%	1.6%	3.3%	92.5%
Grade 12	7.8%	2.4%	1.5%	3.9%	92.2%
Rohypnol	6.2%	2.3%	1.4%	2.5%	93.8%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.9%	0.6%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 8	6.1%	2.7%	1.4%	2.0%	93.9%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.9%	1.5%	2.7%	92.9%
Grade 10	7.4%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	92.6%
Grade 11	6.1%	1.7%	1.4%	3.0%	93.9%
Grade 12	6.4%	1.5%	1.6%	3.3%	93.6%
Steroids	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 11	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 12	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	99.3%
Ecstasy	4.0%	1.1%	0.9%	2.0%	96.0%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 10	4.9%	1.4%	1.2%	2.3%	95.1%
Grade 11	5.1%	1.2%	1.1%	2.8%	94.9%
Grade 12	6.8%	1.3%	1.5%	4.0%	93.2%
Heroin	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%	97.1%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	98.4%

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Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Anglo Secondary Students, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	57.2%	30.6%	10.0%	16.6%	42.8%
Grade 7	37.8%	14.4%	7.9%	15.5%	62.2%
Grade 8	49.3%	22.3%	9.9%	17.1%	50.7%
Grade 9	59.2%	31.5%	10.8%	16.9%	40.8%
Grade 10	64.5%	36.4%	11.3%	16.8%	35.5%
Grade 11	66.1%	39.1%	10.0%	17.0%	33.9%
Grade 12	69.5%	43.2%	10.0%	16.3%	30.5%
Alcohol	71.3%	38.8%	15.0%	17.5%	28.7%
Grade 7	49.3%	18.0%	10.4%	20.9%	50.7%
Grade 8	63.5%	27.5%	14.6%	21.4%	36.5%
Grade 9	73.6%	39.6%	16.4%	17.6%	26.4%
Grade 10	78.9%	46.4%	16.6%	15.9%	21.1%
Grade 11	81.6%	49.6%	16.7%	15.3%	18.4%
Grade 12	84.3%	56.1%	15.7%	12.5%	15.7%
Inhalants	22.5%	7.8%	4.5%	10.2%	77.5%
Grade 7	22.4%	9.5%	4.2%	8.7%	77.6%
Grade 8	25.3%	10.4%	5.1%	9.8%	74.7%
Grade 9	24.0%	8.4%	5.0%	10.6%	76.0%
Grade 10	21.9%	6.6%	4.5%	10.8%	78.1%
Grade 11	20.9%	6.3%	4.3%	10.3%	79.1%
Grade 12	19.3%	4.7%	4.0%	10.6%	80.7%
Any Illicit Drug	35.5%	16.9%	8.2%	10.4%	64.5%
Grade 7	14.2%	5.9%	3.2%	5.1%	85.8%
Grade 8	25.1%	12.0%	5.4%	7.7%	74.9%
Grade 9	36.3%	18.2%	8.3%	9.8%	63.7%
Grade 10	44.8%	21.7%	10.5%	12.6%	55.2%
Grade 11	46.6%	22.6%	10.7%	13.3%	53.4%
Grade 12	50.1%	22.9%	11.9%	15.3%	49.9%
Marijuana	33.9%	15.2%	8.3%	10.4%	66.1%
Grade 7	12.6%	4.6%	3.2%	4.8%	87.4%
Grade 8	23.1%	10.3%	5.4%	7.4%	76.9%
Grade 9	34.7%	16.6%	8.4%	9.7%	65.3%
Grade 10	42.9%	20.0%	10.5%	12.4%	57.1%
Grade 11	45.5%	20.6%	11.3%	13.6%	54.5%
Grade 12	48.8%	20.8%	12.1%	15.9%	51.2%
Marijuana Only	16.4%	5.0%	4.4%	7.0%	83.6%
Grade 7	6.8%	1.8%	1.7%	3.3%	93.2%
Grade 8	11.6%	3.6%	2.9%	5.1%	88.4%
Grade 9	16.8%	5.9%	4.0%	6.9%	83.2%
Grade 10	20.9%	6.6%	5.6%	8.7%	79.1%
Grade 11	21.8%	6.2%	6.3%	9.3%	78.2%
Grade 12	22.5%	6.0%	6.8%	9.7%	77.5%
Cocaine or Crack	8.5%	2.8%	2.3%	3.4%	91.5%
Grade 7	3.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.7%	1.9%	1.3%	2.5%	94.3%
Grade 9	8.2%	2.7%	1.9%	3.6%	91.8%
Grade 10	10.5%	3.6%	2.7%	4.2%	89.5%
Grade 11	11.8%	4.1%	3.2%	4.5%	88.2%
Grade 12	13.3%	4.3%	4.0%	5.0%	86.7%
Cocaine	7.8%	2.5%	2.1%	3.2%	92.2%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.4%	1.0%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 9	7.5%	2.4%	1.9%	3.2%	92.5%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.3%	2.3%	3.8%	90.6%
Grade 11	11.2%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%	88.8%
Grade 12	12.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.8%	87.2%

Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Anglo Students, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.7%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	96.8%
Grade 9	3.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.7%	96.6%
Grade 10	3.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	96.3%
Grade 11	3.7%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%	96.3%
Grade 12	3.5%	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%	96.5%
Hallucinogens	10.1%	3.5%	2.5%	4.1%	89.9%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.1%	1.2%	2.1%	94.6%
Grade 9	10.3%	4.0%	2.6%	3.7%	89.7%
Grade 10	12.5%	4.5%	3.3%	4.7%	87.5%
Grade 11	14.8%	5.1%	3.6%	6.1%	85.2%
Grade 12	16.9%	4.3%	4.3%	8.3%	83.1%
Uppers	11.1%	4.2%	2.7%	4.2%	88.9%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 8	7.0%	2.7%	1.7%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 9	11.7%	4.9%	2.9%	3.9%	88.3%
Grade 10	14.9%	5.6%	3.8%	5.5%	85.1%
Grade 11	14.9%	5.7%	3.6%	5.6%	85.1%
Grade 12	16.4%	5.2%	4.2%	7.0%	83.6%
Downers	8.3%	3.2%	1.9%	3.2%	91.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	95.0%
Grade 9	8.7%	3.6%	2.0%	3.1%	91.3%
Grade 10	11.3%	4.2%	2.8%	4.3%	88.7%
Grade 11	11.5%	4.5%	2.8%	4.2%	88.5%
Grade 12	11.7%	4.2%	2.4%	5.1%	88.3%
Rohypnol	5.7%	2.0%	1.4%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	94.0%
Grade 10	6.6%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	93.4%
Grade 11	7.1%	2.3%	1.7%	3.1%	92.9%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.1%	2.4%	3.7%	91.8%
Steroids	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.3%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.6%	97.3%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Ecstasy	6.2%	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	93.8%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	96.5%
Grade 9	5.9%	1.9%	1.3%	2.7%	94.1%
Grade 10	7.4%	2.2%	1.9%	3.3%	92.6%
Grade 11	9.0%	2.8%	1.8%	4.4%	91.0%
Grade 12	10.9%	2.5%	2.3%	6.1%	89.1%
Heroin	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 10	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.8%	0.3%	1.6%	97.3%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.9%	97.0%

Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas African American Secondary Students, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	42.0%	12.9%	6.7%	22.4%	58.0%
Grade 7	36.3%	11.4%	5.8%	19.1%	63.7%
Grade 8	41.7%	10.9%	6.5%	24.3%	58.3%
Grade 9	43.0%	11.7%	7.6%	23.7%	57.0%
Grade 10	45.7%	14.2%	6.4%	25.1%	54.3%
Grade 11	42.9%	14.3%	6.9%	21.7%	57.1%
Grade 12	43.1%	17.1%	6.7%	19.3%	56.9%
Alcohol	70.8%	29.7%	14.1%	27.0%	29.2%
Grade 7	59.9%	22.2%	9.4%	28.3%	40.1%
Grade 8	67.3%	26.2%	11.2%	29.9%	32.7%
Grade 9	71.2%	27.3%	15.0%	28.9%	28.8%
Grade 10	75.3%	35.1%	15.0%	25.2%	24.7%
Grade 11	76.2%	33.2%	16.4%	26.6%	23.8%
Grade 12	80.1%	39.6%	20.1%	20.4%	19.9%
Inhalants	12.7%	4.6%	2.0%	6.1%	87.3%
Grade 7	19.8%	7.9%	3.4%	8.5%	80.2%
Grade 8	15.7%	6.0%	2.5%	7.2%	84.3%
Grade 9	11.0%	4.1%	1.7%	5.2%	89.0%
Grade 10	11.3%	3.3%	1.9%	6.1%	88.7%
Grade 11	8.3%	2.7%	1.3%	4.3%	91.7%
Grade 12	6.8%	2.0%	1.0%	3.8%	93.2%
Any Illicit Drug	33.6%	14.0%	7.0%	12.6%	66.4%
Grade 7	17.1%	7.0%	2.7%	7.4%	82.9%
Grade 8	27.2%	12.3%	4.7%	10.2%	72.8%
Grade 9	36.3%	14.6%	7.8%	13.9%	63.7%
Grade 10	41.3%	17.2%	8.4%	15.7%	58.7%
Grade 11	41.9%	16.6%	9.0%	16.3%	58.1%
Grade 12	44.2%	19.2%	11.2%	13.8%	55.8%
Marijuana	33.2%	13.6%	6.9%	12.7%	66.8%
Grade 7	16.3%	6.5%	2.3%	7.5%	83.7%
Grade 8	26.3%	11.3%	4.8%	10.2%	73.7%
Grade 9	35.9%	14.0%	7.9%	14.0%	64.1%
Grade 10	41.2%	17.0%	8.4%	15.8%	58.8%
Grade 11	41.7%	16.3%	9.2%	16.2%	58.3%
Grade 12	44.3%	19.1%	11.3%	13.9%	55.7%
Marijuana Only	28.7%	10.9%	6.2%	11.6%	71.3%
Grade 7	12.4%	4.7%	1.8%	5.9%	87.6%
Grade 8	22.9%	9.2%	4.3%	9.4%	77.1%
Grade 9	30.5%	10.8%	6.9%	12.8%	69.5%
Grade 10	36.4%	14.3%	7.6%	14.5%	63.6%
Grade 11	37.5%	13.9%	8.3%	15.3%	62.5%
Grade 12	38.8%	15.4%	10.3%	13.1%	61.2%
Cocaine or Crack	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	98.7%
Cocaine	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	98.7%

Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Use: African American Students, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 8	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 9	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 10	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	99.7%
Grade 11	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	99.2%
Grade 12	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	99.2%
Hallucinogens	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 8	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	99.3%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 12	2.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	97.4%
Uppers	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Downers	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 8	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	99.3%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
Rohypnol	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 11	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 12	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	98.9%
Steroids	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	98.4%
Ecstasy	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 7	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	99.6%
Grade 8	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	99.4%
Grade 9	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	99.0%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 11	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	98.5%
Heroin	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	99.1%
Grade 9	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	99.4%
Grade 10	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	99.3%
Grade 11	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	99.3%
Grade 12	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	99.1%

Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Hispanic Secondary Students, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	58.6%	27.1%	10.1%	21.4%	41.4%
Grade 7	45.8%	18.7%	7.3%	19.8%	54.2%
Grade 8	55.9%	24.8%	10.5%	20.6%	44.1%
Grade 9	61.9%	29.1%	11.5%	21.3%	38.1%
Grade 10	62.6%	28.9%	10.6%	23.1%	37.4%
Grade 11	65.7%	31.5%	10.9%	23.3%	34.3%
Grade 12	65.0%	34.7%	9.5%	20.8%	35.0%
Alcohol	76.1%	42.1%	13.2%	20.8%	23.9%
Grade 7	61.0%	28.6%	9.1%	23.3%	39.0%
Grade 8	71.8%	36.5%	12.6%	22.7%	28.2%
Grade 9	79.1%	44.7%	14.1%	20.3%	20.9%
Grade 10	82.5%	47.1%	15.8%	19.6%	17.5%
Grade 11	85.3%	51.2%	14.2%	19.9%	14.7%
Grade 12	84.2%	53.1%	14.5%	16.6%	15.8%
Inhalants	25.2%	10.1%	4.5%	10.6%	74.8%
Grade 7	29.5%	14.9%	4.2%	10.4%	70.5%
Grade 8	31.5%	14.6%	6.1%	10.8%	68.5%
Grade 9	26.3%	9.8%	4.9%	11.6%	73.7%
Grade 10	21.6%	6.9%	4.4%	10.3%	78.4%
Grade 11	19.4%	5.2%	3.0%	11.2%	80.6%
Grade 12	15.6%	4.4%	2.7%	8.5%	84.4%
Any Illicit Drug	39.8%	19.0%	7.6%	13.2%	60.2%
Grade 7	24.2%	12.0%	3.8%	8.4%	75.8%
Grade 8	35.5%	18.0%	6.6%	10.9%	64.5%
Grade 9	43.9%	21.9%	8.3%	13.7%	56.1%
Grade 10	47.4%	22.5%	9.5%	15.4%	52.6%
Grade 11	47.3%	20.9%	9.4%	17.0%	52.7%
Grade 12	47.1%	20.0%	9.6%	17.5%	52.9%
Marijuana	37.8%	16.6%	7.8%	13.4%	62.2%
Grade 7	22.2%	10.1%	4.0%	8.1%	77.8%
Grade 8	33.2%	15.6%	6.8%	10.8%	66.8%
Grade 9	41.6%	19.4%	8.4%	13.8%	58.4%
Grade 10	45.2%	19.7%	9.4%	16.1%	54.8%
Grade 11	45.3%	18.3%	9.9%	17.1%	54.7%
Grade 12	45.8%	17.7%	10.0%	18.1%	54.2%
Marijuana Only	18.0%	5.7%	3.7%	8.6%	82.0%
Grade 7	11.7%	4.4%	1.8%	5.5%	88.3%
Grade 8	16.1%	5.6%	3.5%	7.0%	83.9%
Grade 9	19.9%	6.6%	4.3%	9.0%	80.1%
Grade 10	20.4%	6.2%	4.2%	10.0%	79.6%
Grade 11	22.0%	6.2%	4.7%	11.1%	78.0%
Grade 12	20.5%	4.7%	4.4%	11.4%	79.5%
Cocaine or Crack	13.8%	5.8%	2.9%	5.1%	86.2%
Grade 7	6.5%	2.9%	1.3%	2.3%	93.5%
Grade 8	11.5%	5.0%	2.4%	4.1%	88.5%
Grade 9	15.2%	6.7%	3.1%	5.4%	84.8%
Grade 10	17.5%	7.0%	4.0%	6.5%	82.5%
Grade 11	17.0%	7.2%	3.5%	6.3%	83.0%
Grade 12	19.2%	7.0%	4.4%	7.8%	80.8%
Cocaine	13.3%	5.4%	2.9%	5.0%	86.7%
Grade 7	5.6%	2.3%	1.2%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 8	10.6%	4.3%	2.3%	4.0%	89.4%
Grade 9	14.7%	6.4%	2.9%	5.4%	85.3%
Grade 10	17.3%	6.9%	3.8%	6.6%	82.7%
Grade 11	16.9%	7.1%	3.5%	6.3%	83.1%
Grade 12	19.1%	6.9%	4.4%	7.8%	80.9%

Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Hispanic Students, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	4.1%	1.5%	0.9%	1.7%	95.9%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	95.2%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 11	4.3%	1.4%	0.6%	2.3%	95.7%
Grade 12	3.7%	1.1%	0.5%	2.1%	96.3%
Hallucinogens	5.8%	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%	94.2%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.5%	0.9%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.2%	1.5%	2.7%	93.6%
Grade 10	7.0%	2.6%	1.8%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 11	8.0%	2.2%	2.1%	3.7%	92.0%
Grade 12	8.9%	3.1%	1.9%	3.9%	91.1%
Uppers	7.2%	2.8%	1.6%	2.8%	92.8%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.7%	0.5%	1.3%	96.5%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.3%	1.7%	1.9%	94.1%
Grade 9	8.0%	3.2%	1.6%	3.2%	92.0%
Grade 10	8.8%	3.5%	2.3%	3.0%	91.2%
Grade 11	9.4%	3.6%	2.0%	3.8%	90.6%
Grade 12	9.3%	3.1%	1.9%	4.3%	90.7%
Downers	6.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.5%	0.4%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.0%	2.3%	1.2%	1.5%	95.0%
Grade 9	7.7%	3.3%	1.6%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 10	8.5%	3.5%	2.2%	2.8%	91.5%
Grade 11	8.7%	2.9%	2.3%	3.5%	91.3%
Grade 12	8.8%	2.7%	2.2%	3.9%	91.2%
Rohypnol	10.4%	4.4%	2.2%	3.8%	89.6%
Grade 7	6.5%	3.3%	1.2%	2.0%	93.5%
Grade 8	10.2%	5.0%	1.9%	3.3%	89.8%
Grade 9	11.5%	5.3%	2.3%	3.9%	88.5%
Grade 10	12.7%	4.6%	3.5%	4.6%	87.3%
Grade 11	11.5%	3.3%	3.1%	5.1%	88.5%
Grade 12	10.3%	3.9%	2.0%	4.4%	89.7%
Steroids	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%	97.7%
Ecstasy	3.4%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 9	3.7%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%	96.3%
Grade 10	3.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 11	5.0%	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	95.0%
Grade 12	4.9%	1.4%	1.2%	2.3%	95.1%
Heroin	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.4%	0.7%	1.8%	96.1%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.6%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.7%	0.2%	1.0%	98.1%

Table B8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	50.7%	23.1%	8.9%	18.7%	49.3%
Grade 7	35.3%	12.4%	6.4%	16.5%	64.7%
Grade 8	45.0%	17.4%	8.8%	18.8%	55.0%
Grade 9	51.8%	22.8%	9.7%	19.3%	48.2%
Grade 10	56.6%	26.3%	10.1%	20.2%	43.4%
Grade 11	58.3%	29.6%	9.4%	19.3%	41.7%
Grade 12	61.6%	34.1%	9.0%	18.5%	38.4%
Alcohol	69.7%	35.0%	14.3%	20.4%	30.3%
Grade 7	50.6%	18.9%	9.3%	22.4%	49.4%
Grade 8	63.5%	26.8%	13.0%	23.7%	36.5%
Grade 9	71.1%	35.2%	15.3%	20.6%	28.9%
Grade 10	76.6%	40.8%	16.5%	19.3%	23.4%
Grade 11	79.3%	43.7%	16.1%	19.5%	20.7%
Grade 12	82.0%	50.4%	16.0%	15.6%	18.0%
Inhalants	18.9%	6.5%	3.6%	8.8%	81.1%
Grade 7	21.6%	9.4%	3.7%	8.5%	78.4%
Grade 8	22.7%	9.0%	4.5%	9.2%	77.3%
Grade 9	19.2%	6.4%	3.9%	8.9%	80.8%
Grade 10	17.2%	4.8%	3.4%	9.0%	82.8%
Grade 11	16.3%	4.4%	2.9%	9.0%	83.7%
Grade 12	14.9%	3.8%	2.8%	8.3%	85.1%
Any Illicit Drug	31.4%	13.6%	7.0%	10.8%	68.6%
Grade 7	13.9%	5.8%	2.7%	5.4%	86.1%
Grade 8	23.5%	10.6%	4.8%	8.1%	76.5%
Grade 9	31.8%	14.1%	7.1%	10.6%	68.2%
Grade 10	39.4%	17.4%	8.7%	13.3%	60.6%
Grade 11	40.9%	17.3%	9.7%	13.9%	59.1%
Grade 12	44.2%	18.7%	10.4%	15.1%	55.8%
Marijuana	29.8%	12.1%	7.0%	10.7%	70.2%
Grade 7	12.3%	4.8%	2.5%	5.0%	87.7%
Grade 8	21.6%	9.1%	4.8%	7.7%	78.4%
Grade 9	29.9%	12.6%	7.0%	10.3%	70.1%
Grade 10	37.5%	15.6%	8.6%	13.3%	62.5%
Grade 11	39.7%	15.6%	10.0%	14.1%	60.3%
Grade 12	43.0%	17.0%	10.6%	15.4%	57.0%
Marijuana Only	16.4%	4.9%	4.0%	7.5%	83.6%
Grade 7	7.3%	2.4%	1.3%	3.6%	92.7%
Grade 8	12.2%	3.9%	2.8%	5.5%	87.8%
Grade 9	17.0%	5.3%	4.1%	7.6%	83.0%
Grade 10	20.3%	6.2%	4.7%	9.4%	79.7%
Grade 11	22.3%	6.1%	5.9%	10.3%	77.7%
Grade 12	22.1%	6.0%	6.0%	10.1%	77.9%
Cocaine or Crack	7.3%	2.4%	1.8%	3.1%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.2%	1.8%	1.2%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.4%	1.4%	3.0%	93.2%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.7%	91.0%
Grade 11	9.5%	3.3%	2.3%	3.9%	90.5%
Grade 12	11.8%	3.7%	3.1%	5.0%	88.2%
Cocaine	6.7%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	95.5%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.2%	1.3%	2.9%	93.6%
Grade 10	8.4%	2.9%	2.1%	3.4%	91.6%
Grade 11	9.1%	3.1%	2.3%	3.7%	90.9%
Grade 12	11.5%	3.5%	3.1%	4.9%	88.5%

Table B8. Prevalence of Use: Students Who Reported Earning A s/B's, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	97.1%
Hallucinogens	6.2%	1.9%	1.6%	2.7%	93.8%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 9	5.8%	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%	94.2%
Grade 10	7.7%	2.6%	2.1%	3.0%	92.3%
Grade 11	8.9%	2.7%	2.1%	4.1%	91.1%
Grade 12	11.4%	2.9%	2.8%	5.7%	88.6%
Uppers	7.1%	2.5%	1.7%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.8%	95.3%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.6%	1.8%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.2%	2.6%	3.7%	90.5%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.4%	2.2%	3.7%	90.7%
Grade 12	11.2%	3.4%	2.6%	5.2%	88.8%
Downers	5.4%	1.9%	1.3%	2.2%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 9	5.3%	1.9%	1.3%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 10	7.6%	2.7%	1.9%	3.0%	92.4%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.7%	1.9%	2.8%	92.6%
Grade 12	8.4%	2.9%	1.7%	3.8%	91.6%
Rohypnol	5.2%	1.8%	1.2%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.8%	1.0%	1.6%	95.6%
Grade 9	5.4%	2.1%	1.2%	2.1%	94.6%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	93.6%
Grade 11	5.7%	1.5%	1.6%	2.6%	94.3%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.0%	1.8%	3.2%	93.0%
Steroids	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	97.9%
Ecstasy	3.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.3%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.3%	1.1%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.6%	1.1%	2.7%	94.6%
Grade 12	7.0%	1.6%	1.5%	3.9%	93.0%
Heroin	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	98.0%

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Table B9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	69.1%	37.8%	11.0%	20.3%	30.9%
Grade 7	56.9%	26.3%	9.9%	20.7%	43.1%
Grade 8	67.3%	34.0%	11.9%	21.4%	32.7%
Grade 9	72.8%	40.3%	12.4%	20.1%	27.2%
Grade 10	71.6%	42.1%	10.2%	19.3%	28.4%
Grade 11	76.3%	44.2%	10.5%	21.6%	23.7%
Grade 12	73.9%	46.4%	10.7%	16.8%	26.1%
Alcohol	81.1%	48.6%	13.6%	18.9%	18.9%
Grade 7	68.7%	34.5%	10.7%	23.5%	31.3%
Grade 8	77.8%	43.3%	13.6%	20.9%	22.2%
Grade 9	84.0%	50.0%	15.0%	19.0%	16.0%
Grade 10	85.8%	55.4%	13.8%	16.6%	14.2%
Grade 11	88.5%	58.2%	14.0%	16.3%	11.5%
Grade 12	87.6%	59.5%	14.9%	13.2%	12.4%
Inhalants	32.9%	14.2%	6.0%	12.7%	67.1%
Grade 7	36.4%	18.7%	5.8%	11.9%	63.6%
Grade 8	38.0%	19.1%	7.2%	11.7%	62.0%
Grade 9	33.8%	14.2%	5.9%	13.7%	66.2%
Grade 10	30.6%	10.9%	6.2%	13.5%	69.4%
Grade 11	27.4%	9.1%	5.5%	12.8%	72.6%
Grade 12	24.6%	7.2%	5.0%	12.4%	75.4%
Any Illicit Drug	52.9%	28.8%	9.8%	14.3%	47.1%
Grade 7	33.4%	17.6%	5.3%	10.5%	66.6%
Grade 8	47.4%	26.3%	8.4%	12.7%	52.6%
Grade 9	58.0%	32.3%	10.9%	14.8%	42.0%
Grade 10	61.3%	33.3%	11.9%	16.1%	38.7%
Grade 11	62.9%	34.8%	10.9%	17.2%	37.1%
Grade 12	63.0%	32.2%	13.3%	17.5%	37.0%
Marijuana	51.3%	26.2%	10.3%	14.8%	48.7%
Grade 7	31.3%	14.8%	5.7%	10.8%	68.7%
Grade 8	44.9%	23.2%	8.9%	12.8%	55.1%
Grade 9	56.8%	29.7%	11.5%	15.6%	43.2%
Grade 10	60.0%	31.2%	12.1%	16.7%	40.0%
Grade 11	61.4%	32.1%	12.1%	17.2%	38.6%
Grade 12	61.7%	29.4%	13.6%	18.7%	38.3%
Marijuana Only	24.9%	9.8%	5.3%	9.8%	75.1%
Grade 7	15.8%	6.2%	2.7%	6.9%	84.2%
Grade 8	23.1%	9.3%	4.9%	8.9%	76.9%
Grade 9	26.8%	10.9%	5.3%	10.6%	73.2%
Grade 10	29.2%	11.6%	6.5%	11.1%	70.8%
Grade 11	28.3%	11.2%	6.5%	10.6%	71.7%
Grade 12	30.1%	10.2%	7.9%	12.0%	69.9%
Cocaine or Crack	16.8%	7.4%	3.6%	5.8%	83.2%
Grade 7	9.5%	4.2%	1.9%	3.4%	90.5%
Grade 8	14.0%	6.8%	2.7%	4.5%	86.0%
Grade 9	18.7%	8.2%	4.0%	6.5%	81.3%
Grade 10	19.6%	7.9%	4.7%	7.0%	80.4%
Grade 11	21.6%	9.5%	4.8%	7.3%	78.4%
Grade 12	20.8%	9.1%	5.0%	6.7%	79.2%
Cocaine	15.8%	6.8%	3.5%	5.5%	84.2%
Grade 7	8.2%	3.3%	1.9%	3.0%	91.8%
Grade 8	12.4%	5.5%	2.6%	4.3%	87.6%
Grade 9	17.8%	7.8%	3.7%	6.3%	82.2%
Grade 10	19.0%	7.6%	4.4%	7.0%	81.0%
Grade 11	21.0%	9.3%	4.8%	6.9%	79.0%
Grade 12	20.3%	8.9%	5.0%	6.4%	79.7%

Table B9. Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	6.1%	2.2%	1.2%	2.7%	93.9%
Grade 7	5.2%	2.1%	0.9%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 8	6.4%	3.0%	1.2%	2.2%	93.6%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.4%	1.3%	3.2%	93.1%
Grade 10	5.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%	94.2%
Grade 11	6.9%	2.1%	0.9%	3.9%	93.1%
Grade 12	5.0%	1.7%	0.8%	2.5%	95.0%
Hallucinogens	11.3%	4.6%	2.6%	4.1%	88.7%
Grade 7	4.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.8%	95.3%
Grade 8	6.8%	2.8%	1.6%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 9	12.6%	5.4%	2.8%	4.4%	87.4%
Grade 10	14.0%	5.7%	3.2%	5.1%	86.0%
Grade 11	17.7%	7.0%	4.2%	6.5%	82.3%
Grade 12	16.9%	6.4%	3.9%	6.6%	83.1%
Uppers	12.4%	5.5%	2.7%	4.2%	87.6%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.7%	1.0%	1.8%	94.5%
Grade 8	8.7%	3.8%	2.4%	2.5%	91.3%
Grade 9	14.0%	6.4%	2.8%	4.8%	86.0%
Grade 10	15.4%	7.5%	3.0%	4.9%	84.6%
Grade 11	17.9%	7.3%	3.9%	6.7%	82.1%
Grade 12	16.4%	6.1%	4.5%	5.8%	83.6%
Downers	10.9%	4.8%	2.5%	3.6%	89.1%
Grade 7	4.8%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 8	7.7%	3.9%	1.8%	2.0%	92.3%
Grade 9	12.8%	5.7%	2.8%	4.3%	87.2%
Grade 10	13.1%	6.0%	3.0%	4.1%	86.9%
Grade 11	15.7%	6.0%	3.6%	6.1%	84.3%
Grade 12	14.4%	5.2%	3.7%	5.5%	85.6%
Rohypnol	12.1%	5.5%	2.6%	4.0%	87.9%
Grade 7	9.0%	4.4%	1.9%	2.7%	91.0%
Grade 8	11.3%	5.8%	2.1%	3.4%	88.7%
Grade 9	13.4%	6.4%	2.6%	4.4%	86.6%
Grade 10	12.9%	5.7%	3.5%	3.7%	87.1%
Grade 11	14.6%	5.6%	3.0%	6.0%	85.4%
Grade 12	11.3%	4.6%	2.9%	3.8%	88.7%
Steroids	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.4%	0.5%	1.7%	96.4%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%	97.3%
Grade 10	3.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 11	3.6%	1.5%	0.8%	1.3%	96.4%
Grade 12	3.8%	1.5%	0.4%	1.9%	96.2%
Ecstasy	7.1%	2.8%	1.5%	2.8%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.8%	2.4%	0.7%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 9	7.7%	3.5%	1.4%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 10	8.5%	3.0%	2.1%	3.4%	91.5%
Grade 11	10.8%	3.7%	2.1%	5.0%	89.2%
Grade 12	11.8%	4.0%	2.5%	5.3%	88.2%
Heroin	4.6%	1.6%	0.8%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 7	4.9%	1.8%	1.1%	2.0%	95.1%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.2%	1.1%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.3%	0.8%	2.2%	95.7%
Grade 10	3.9%	1.6%	0.6%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 11	4.8%	1.2%	0.6%	3.0%	95.2%
Grade 12	3.9%	1.4%	0.5%	2.0%	96.1%

Table B10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	50.2%	23.7%	8.8%	17.7%	49.8%
Grade 7	34.7%	12.8%	6.5%	15.4%	65.3%
Grade 8	44.3%	18.4%	8.5%	17.4%	55.7%
Grade 9	52.1%	23.9%	9.7%	18.5%	47.9%
Grade 10	56.6%	27.1%	9.9%	19.6%	43.4%
Grade 11	58.6%	30.5%	9.5%	18.6%	41.4%
Grade 12	60.9%	34.8%	9.3%	16.8%	39.1%
Alcohol	67.9%	35.4%	13.2%	19.3%	32.1%
Grade 7	49.5%	19.8%	8.5%	21.2%	50.5%
Grade 8	61.5%	27.2%	11.8%	22.5%	38.5%
Grade 9	70.1%	36.0%	14.3%	19.8%	29.9%
Grade 10	75.1%	41.5%	15.4%	18.2%	24.9%
Grade 11	78.0%	44.6%	15.2%	18.2%	22.0%
Grade 12	80.1%	50.6%	14.9%	14.6%	19.9%
Inhalants	20.2%	7.6%	3.8%	8.8%	79.8%
Grade 7	22.9%	10.6%	3.8%	8.5%	77.1%
Grade 8	23.9%	10.3%	4.7%	8.9%	76.1%
Grade 9	21.1%	7.8%	4.0%	9.3%	78.9%
Grade 10	18.6%	5.8%	3.6%	9.2%	81.4%
Grade 11	16.9%	5.0%	3.1%	8.8%	83.1%
Grade 12	15.2%	4.0%	3.2%	8.0%	84.8%
Any Illicit Drug	30.5%	13.9%	6.6%	10.0%	69.5%
Grade 7	14.3%	6.2%	2.9%	5.2%	85.7%
Grade 8	23.1%	11.1%	4.4%	7.6%	76.9%
Grade 9	32.1%	15.1%	6.8%	10.2%	67.9%
Grade 10	37.9%	17.5%	8.5%	11.9%	62.1%
Grade 11	39.5%	17.9%	9.1%	12.5%	60.5%
Grade 12	42.1%	18.4%	9.7%	14.0%	57.9%
Marijuana	28.8%	12.2%	6.8%	9.8%	71.2%
Grade 7	12.7%	4.9%	2.8%	5.0%	87.3%
Grade 8	21.1%	9.3%	4.5%	7.3%	78.9%
Grade 9	30.2%	13.4%	6.8%	10.0%	69.8%
Grade 10	36.1%	15.6%	8.5%	12.0%	63.9%
Grade 11	38.0%	16.1%	9.6%	12.3%	62.0%
Grade 12	40.9%	16.6%	10.0%	14.3%	59.1%
Marijuana Only	15.1%	4.7%	3.7%	6.7%	84.9%
Grade 7	7.0%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%	93.0%
Grade 8	11.2%	3.6%	2.5%	5.1%	88.8%
Grade 9	15.9%	5.3%	3.6%	7.0%	84.1%
Grade 10	18.8%	6.0%	4.5%	8.3%	81.2%
Grade 11	20.5%	6.2%	5.6%	8.7%	79.5%
Grade 12	20.4%	5.4%	5.7%	9.3%	79.6%
Cocaine or Crack	7.8%	3.0%	1.8%	3.0%	92.2%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.4%	1.3%	2.3%	94.0%
Grade 9	7.9%	3.2%	1.6%	3.1%	92.1%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.6%	2.3%	3.6%	90.5%
Grade 11	10.0%	4.0%	2.3%	3.7%	90.0%
Grade 12	11.9%	4.3%	3.1%	4.5%	88.1%
Cocaine	7.2%	2.8%	1.6%	2.8%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.1%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	94.9%
Grade 9	7.3%	3.0%	1.4%	2.9%	92.7%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.4%	2.1%	3.6%	90.9%
Grade 11	9.5%	3.9%	2.2%	3.4%	90.5%
Grade 12	11.6%	4.2%	3.0%	4.4%	88.4%

Table B10. Prevalence of Use: Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 9	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.7%	97.0%
Grade 12	2.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	97.1%
Hallucinogens	5.9%	2.1%	1.4%	2.4%	94.1%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 9	5.8%	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 10	7.4%	2.8%	1.9%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 11	8.5%	2.8%	1.8%	3.9%	91.5%
Grade 12	11.0%	3.0%	2.8%	5.2%	89.0%
Uppers	6.9%	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%	93.1%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	95.5%
Grade 9	7.2%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	92.8%
Grade 10	9.3%	3.4%	2.4%	3.5%	90.7%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.5%	2.1%	3.7%	90.7%
Grade 12	10.6%	3.6%	2.5%	4.5%	89.4%
Downers	5.5%	2.1%	1.3%	2.1%	94.5%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	96.7%
Grade 9	5.8%	2.1%	1.4%	2.3%	94.2%
Grade 10	7.4%	2.8%	2.0%	2.6%	92.6%
Grade 11	7.6%	2.9%	1.8%	2.9%	92.4%
Grade 12	8.4%	3.1%	2.0%	3.3%	91.6%
Rohypnol	5.8%	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	94.2%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.4%	0.7%	1.2%	96.7%
Grade 8	5.0%	2.3%	1.0%	1.7%	95.0%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.7%	1.2%	2.7%	93.4%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.6%	1.8%	2.5%	93.1%
Grade 11	6.7%	2.1%	1.8%	2.8%	93.3%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.9%	93.0%
Steroids	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	97.7%
Ecstasy	3.7%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.3%	1.2%	2.0%	95.5%
Grade 11	5.2%	1.6%	1.1%	2.5%	94.8%
Grade 12	6.6%	1.9%	1.4%	3.3%	93.4%
Heroin	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	98.0%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%

Table B11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Not Living with Both Parents, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	62.5%	30.9%	10.1%	21.5%	37.5%
Grade 7	50.5%	20.7%	8.3%	21.5%	49.5%
Grade 8	60.5%	26.2%	11.2%	23.1%	39.5%
Grade 9	65.5%	32.8%	11.5%	21.2%	34.5%
Grade 10	65.6%	34.5%	10.3%	20.8%	34.4%
Grade 11	67.1%	35.8%	9.5%	21.8%	32.9%
Grade 12	68.1%	38.1%	9.0%	21.0%	31.9%
Alcohol	79.5%	42.6%	15.6%	21.3%	20.5%
Grade 7	64.6%	27.4%	11.5%	25.7%	35.4%
Grade 8	75.9%	36.5%	15.3%	24.1%	24.1%
Grade 9	81.5%	44.0%	16.6%	20.9%	18.5%
Grade 10	84.4%	48.6%	16.8%	19.0%	15.6%
Grade 11	86.6%	50.1%	16.5%	20.0%	13.4%
Grade 12	87.6%	53.8%	17.4%	16.4%	12.4%
Inhalants	25.2%	9.3%	4.7%	11.2%	74.8%
Grade 7	28.8%	13.1%	4.8%	10.9%	71.2%
Grade 8	30.1%	13.2%	5.8%	11.1%	69.9%
Grade 9	26.2%	9.6%	5.0%	11.6%	73.8%
Grade 10	23.0%	7.0%	4.6%	11.4%	77.0%
Grade 11	21.1%	5.9%	4.0%	11.2%	78.9%
Grade 12	18.5%	4.7%	3.3%	10.5%	81.5%
Any Illicit Drug	46.0%	22.2%	9.4%	14.4%	54.0%
Grade 7	26.0%	12.7%	4.2%	9.1%	74.0%
Grade 8	39.3%	19.7%	7.8%	11.8%	60.7%
Grade 9	48.9%	24.6%	10.3%	14.0%	51.1%
Grade 10	55.1%	26.8%	11.1%	17.2%	44.9%
Grade 11	55.0%	25.4%	11.3%	18.3%	45.0%
Grade 12	55.9%	25.3%	12.7%	17.9%	44.1%
Marijuana	44.5%	20.3%	9.5%	14.7%	55.5%
Grade 7	24.1%	11.0%	4.2%	8.9%	75.9%
Grade 8	37.5%	17.8%	7.8%	11.9%	62.5%
Grade 9	47.6%	22.7%	10.5%	14.4%	52.4%
Grade 10	53.5%	24.9%	11.1%	17.5%	46.5%
Grade 11	54.1%	23.3%	11.9%	18.9%	45.9%
Grade 12	54.7%	23.1%	12.9%	18.7%	45.3%
Marijuana Only	23.9%	8.2%	5.4%	10.3%	76.1%
Grade 7	13.5%	5.1%	2.1%	6.3%	86.5%
Grade 8	20.9%	7.8%	4.7%	8.4%	79.1%
Grade 9	25.4%	9.2%	5.7%	10.5%	74.6%
Grade 10	28.3%	9.9%	6.1%	12.3%	71.7%
Grade 11	29.0%	8.7%	6.8%	13.5%	71.0%
Grade 12	28.6%	8.9%	7.5%	12.2%	71.4%
Cocaine or Crack	12.0%	4.3%	2.9%	4.8%	88.0%
Grade 7	6.3%	2.4%	1.4%	2.5%	93.7%
Grade 8	9.5%	3.7%	2.0%	3.8%	90.5%
Grade 9	13.0%	4.8%	3.0%	5.2%	87.0%
Grade 10	14.4%	5.2%	3.6%	5.6%	85.6%
Grade 11	14.8%	5.2%	3.7%	5.9%	85.2%
Grade 12	15.6%	4.9%	4.2%	6.5%	84.4%
Cocaine	11.3%	4.0%	2.7%	4.6%	88.7%
Grade 7	5.0%	1.9%	0.9%	2.2%	95.0%
Grade 8	8.5%	3.0%	2.0%	3.5%	91.5%
Grade 9	12.3%	4.6%	2.8%	4.9%	87.7%
Grade 10	13.6%	5.0%	3.3%	5.3%	86.4%
Grade 11	14.5%	5.0%	3.7%	5.8%	85.5%
Grade 12	15.2%	4.6%	4.3%	6.3%	84.8%

Table B11. Prevalence of Use: Students Not Living with Both Parents, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	4.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%	95.9%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.4%	0.8%	1.9%	95.9%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.3%	1.1%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 10	4.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 11	4.3%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	95.7%
Grade 12	3.8%	1.0%	0.6%	2.2%	96.2%
Hallucinogens	9.6%	3.3%	2.3%	4.0%	90.4%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.5%	0.7%	1.3%	96.5%
Grade 8	5.8%	2.1%	1.3%	2.4%	94.2%
Grade 9	10.1%	3.8%	2.3%	4.0%	89.9%
Grade 10	11.9%	4.2%	3.1%	4.6%	88.1%
Grade 11	14.1%	4.8%	3.6%	5.7%	85.9%
Grade 12	14.6%	4.2%	3.4%	7.0%	85.4%
Uppers	10.5%	4.0%	2.4%	4.1%	89.5%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.7%	0.8%	1.7%	95.8%
Grade 8	7.5%	2.8%	1.9%	2.8%	92.5%
Grade 9	11.1%	4.9%	2.3%	3.9%	88.9%
Grade 10	13.4%	5.4%	3.1%	4.9%	86.6%
Grade 11	13.6%	5.2%	3.2%	5.2%	86.4%
Grade 12	14.4%	4.3%	3.5%	6.6%	85.6%
Downers	8.6%	3.3%	1.9%	3.4%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	96.5%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	94.0%
Grade 9	9.4%	4.2%	2.0%	3.2%	90.6%
Grade 10	11.2%	4.5%	2.5%	4.2%	88.8%
Grade 11	11.3%	4.2%	2.8%	4.3%	88.7%
Grade 12	10.9%	3.5%	1.9%	5.5%	89.1%
Rohypnol	8.1%	3.2%	1.9%	3.0%	91.9%
Grade 7	5.7%	2.9%	1.0%	1.8%	94.3%
Grade 8	7.8%	3.4%	1.6%	2.8%	92.2%
Grade 9	8.6%	4.1%	1.8%	2.7%	91.4%
Grade 10	9.3%	3.5%	2.4%	3.4%	90.7%
Grade 11	8.5%	2.4%	2.1%	4.0%	91.5%
Grade 12	9.0%	2.8%	2.1%	4.1%	91.0%
Steroids	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	97.1%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	97.6%
Ecstasy	5.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.7%	94.2%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 9	5.8%	2.2%	1.1%	2.5%	94.2%
Grade 10	6.7%	2.3%	1.6%	2.8%	93.3%
Grade 11	8.7%	2.7%	1.6%	4.4%	91.3%
Grade 12	9.6%	2.0%	2.2%	5.4%	90.4%
Heroin	3.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	96.5%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.2%	0.6%	1.7%	96.5%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.7%	0.4%	1.7%	97.2%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.9%	96.8%

Table B12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.9%	23.8%	8.9%	19.2%	48.1%
Grade 7	36.4%	12.5%	6.6%	17.3%	63.6%
Grade 8	46.4%	18.3%	8.8%	19.3%	53.6%
Grade 9	54.4%	24.8%	10.0%	19.6%	45.6%
Grade 10	57.5%	27.4%	9.8%	20.3%	42.5%
Grade 11	59.5%	29.8%	9.4%	20.3%	40.5%
Grade 12	61.5%	34.0%	8.8%	18.7%	38.5%
Alcohol	70.2%	35.6%	13.9%	20.7%	29.8%
Grade 7	50.9%	19.3%	8.9%	22.7%	49.1%
Grade 8	63.8%	27.3%	12.8%	23.7%	36.2%
Grade 9	72.6%	36.7%	15.0%	20.9%	27.4%
Grade 10	77.4%	41.9%	16.0%	19.5%	22.6%
Grade 11	79.6%	44.1%	16.1%	19.4%	20.4%
Grade 12	81.9%	50.0%	16.1%	15.8%	18.1%
Inhalants	19.6%	6.9%	3.7%	9.0%	80.4%
Grade 7	21.4%	9.3%	3.7%	8.4%	78.6%
Grade 8	23.4%	9.8%	4.5%	9.1%	76.6%
Grade 9	20.6%	7.2%	3.9%	9.5%	79.4%
Grade 10	18.5%	5.4%	3.7%	9.4%	81.5%
Grade 11	16.4%	4.4%	3.3%	8.7%	83.6%
Grade 12	15.0%	3.6%	3.1%	8.3%	85.0%
Any Illicit Drug	32.9%	14.4%	7.2%	11.3%	67.1%
Grade 7	15.1%	6.3%	2.9%	5.9%	84.9%
Grade 8	25.3%	11.6%	5.1%	8.6%	74.7%
Grade 9	34.9%	16.1%	7.5%	11.3%	65.1%
Grade 10	41.2%	18.2%	9.1%	13.9%	58.8%
Grade 11	41.8%	17.6%	9.5%	14.7%	58.2%
Grade 12	44.2%	18.5%	10.3%	15.4%	55.8%
Marijuana	31.4%	12.9%	7.3%	11.2%	68.6%
Grade 7	13.5%	5.2%	2.8%	5.5%	86.5%
Grade 8	23.5%	10.1%	5.0%	8.4%	76.5%
Grade 9	33.3%	14.6%	7.6%	11.1%	66.7%
Grade 10	39.5%	16.5%	9.0%	14.0%	60.5%
Grade 11	40.6%	16.1%	9.8%	14.7%	59.4%
Grade 12	43.2%	16.9%	10.5%	15.8%	56.8%
Marijuana Only	17.3%	5.2%	4.1%	8.0%	82.7%
Grade 7	7.9%	2.5%	1.5%	3.9%	92.1%
Grade 8	13.4%	4.3%	3.0%	6.1%	86.6%
Grade 9	18.4%	6.0%	4.2%	8.2%	81.6%
Grade 10	21.7%	6.7%	4.9%	10.1%	78.3%
Grade 11	23.0%	6.2%	5.9%	10.9%	77.0%
Grade 12	22.4%	6.1%	6.1%	10.2%	77.6%
Cocaine or Crack	7.9%	2.7%	1.9%	3.3%	92.1%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.4%	94.1%
Grade 9	8.3%	2.9%	1.9%	3.5%	91.7%
Grade 10	9.8%	3.4%	2.5%	3.9%	90.2%
Grade 11	10.2%	3.5%	2.4%	4.3%	89.8%
Grade 12	11.8%	3.7%	2.9%	5.2%	88.2%
Cocaine	7.4%	2.5%	1.8%	3.1%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.2%	1.8%	1.2%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 9	7.8%	2.7%	1.8%	3.3%	92.2%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.8%	90.6%
Grade 11	9.8%	3.5%	2.3%	4.0%	90.2%
Grade 12	11.5%	3.5%	3.0%	5.0%	88.5%

Table B12. Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.6%	0.5%	1.7%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	97.5%
Hallucinogens	6.3%	2.0%	1.5%	2.8%	93.7%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.2%	1.5%	2.6%	93.7%
Grade 10	7.8%	2.6%	2.1%	3.1%	92.2%
Grade 11	9.1%	2.8%	2.1%	4.2%	90.9%
Grade 12	11.0%	2.7%	2.8%	5.5%	89.0%
Uppers	7.1%	2.4%	1.8%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 9	7.4%	2.8%	1.8%	2.8%	92.6%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.3%	2.5%	3.8%	90.4%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.3%	2.3%	3.7%	90.7%
Grade 12	11.0%	3.0%	2.6%	5.4%	89.0%
Downers	5.7%	2.0%	1.3%	2.4%	94.3%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.3%	1.4%	2.4%	93.9%
Grade 10	7.9%	2.7%	2.1%	3.1%	92.1%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.8%	1.6%	3.0%	92.6%
Grade 12	8.5%	2.7%	1.7%	4.1%	91.5%
Rohypnol	5.7%	2.0%	1.4%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.2%	1.1%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	93.6%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	93.1%
Grade 11	6.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.9%	93.6%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.0%	1.7%	3.3%	93.0%
Steroids	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	98.0%
Ecstasy	3.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.9%	96.1%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	96.3%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.8%	94.5%
Grade 12	7.1%	1.5%	1.6%	4.0%	92.9%
Heroin	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	98.1%

Table B13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	66.9%	37.2%	11.3%	18.4%	33.1%
Grade 7	56.5%	27.7%	9.6%	19.2%	43.5%
Grade 8	64.9%	32.7%	12.6%	19.6%	35.1%
Grade 9	67.8%	37.3%	12.4%	18.1%	32.2%
Grade 10	70.5%	40.5%	11.0%	19.0%	29.5%
Grade 11	71.1%	43.1%	10.5%	17.5%	28.9%
Grade 12	72.9%	45.6%	11.1%	16.2%	27.1%
Alcohol	80.6%	48.5%	14.8%	17.3%	19.4%
Grade 7	69.2%	34.5%	12.0%	22.7%	30.8%
Grade 8	78.1%	42.7%	15.0%	20.4%	21.9%
Grade 9	81.6%	49.0%	16.0%	16.6%	18.4%
Grade 10	83.4%	53.0%	16.0%	14.4%	16.6%
Grade 11	87.2%	56.8%	14.8%	15.6%	12.8%
Grade 12	87.6%	60.2%	14.8%	12.6%	12.4%
Inhalants	31.7%	13.3%	5.8%	12.6%	68.3%
Grade 7	38.7%	20.3%	5.8%	12.6%	61.3%
Grade 8	37.9%	17.3%	7.3%	13.3%	62.1%
Grade 9	32.8%	13.6%	6.7%	12.5%	67.2%
Grade 10	27.0%	9.3%	5.5%	12.2%	73.0%
Grade 11	26.3%	9.3%	4.4%	12.6%	73.7%
Grade 12	22.6%	6.9%	4.3%	11.4%	77.4%
Any Illicit Drug	49.4%	27.2%	9.6%	12.6%	50.6%
Grade 7	31.9%	16.7%	5.5%	9.7%	68.1%
Grade 8	43.0%	23.8%	8.0%	11.2%	57.0%
Grade 9	51.5%	28.9%	10.0%	12.6%	48.5%
Grade 10	56.2%	31.6%	11.1%	13.5%	43.8%
Grade 11	58.7%	32.8%	11.8%	14.1%	41.3%
Grade 12	59.6%	31.3%	13.1%	15.2%	40.4%
Marijuana	47.3%	24.3%	10.1%	12.9%	52.7%
Grade 7	29.5%	14.1%	5.7%	9.7%	70.5%
Grade 8	40.3%	21.0%	8.6%	10.7%	59.7%
Grade 9	49.2%	26.0%	10.1%	13.1%	50.8%
Grade 10	54.3%	29.0%	11.3%	14.0%	45.7%
Grade 11	57.3%	29.6%	12.8%	14.9%	42.7%
Grade 12	57.7%	28.1%	13.2%	16.4%	42.3%
Marijuana Only	22.2%	8.8%	5.3%	8.1%	77.8%
Grade 7	14.7%	5.8%	2.6%	6.3%	85.3%
Grade 8	19.9%	8.3%	4.4%	7.2%	80.1%
Grade 9	23.2%	9.2%	5.7%	8.3%	76.8%
Grade 10	24.9%	10.4%	6.0%	8.5%	75.1%
Grade 11	25.9%	10.4%	6.7%	8.8%	74.1%
Grade 12	26.9%	9.0%	7.2%	10.7%	73.1%
Cocaine or Crack	15.0%	6.8%	3.2%	5.0%	85.0%
Grade 7	9.0%	4.3%	1.5%	3.2%	91.0%
Grade 8	12.2%	5.3%	2.4%	4.5%	87.8%
Grade 9	15.8%	7.5%	3.1%	5.2%	84.2%
Grade 10	17.0%	7.3%	3.5%	6.2%	83.0%
Grade 11	18.0%	8.3%	4.1%	5.6%	82.0%
Grade 12	19.6%	8.7%	5.7%	5.2%	80.4%
Cocaine	13.9%	6.1%	3.1%	4.7%	86.1%
Grade 7	7.9%	3.4%	1.4%	3.1%	92.1%
Grade 8	10.5%	4.5%	2.1%	3.9%	89.5%
Grade 9	15.1%	6.9%	3.0%	5.2%	84.9%
Grade 10	16.0%	6.8%	3.1%	6.1%	84.0%
Grade 11	17.3%	7.6%	4.3%	5.4%	82.7%
Grade 12	18.8%	8.2%	5.5%	5.1%	81.2%

Table B13. Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	6.1%	2.3%	1.2%	2.6%	93.9%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.5%	0.9%	2.1%	94.5%
Grade 8	6.3%	2.4%	1.3%	2.6%	93.7%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.6%	1.4%	2.5%	93.5%
Grade 10	5.5%	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 11	6.3%	2.1%	1.1%	3.1%	93.7%
Grade 12	6.3%	2.1%	1.3%	2.9%	93.7%
Hallucinogens	11.8%	4.9%	2.7%	4.2%	88.2%
Grade 7	5.0%	2.1%	0.9%	2.0%	95.0%
Grade 8	7.6%	3.2%	1.7%	2.7%	92.4%
Grade 9	11.9%	5.6%	2.7%	3.6%	88.1%
Grade 10	14.4%	6.0%	3.3%	5.1%	85.6%
Grade 11	16.9%	6.6%	4.0%	6.3%	83.1%
Grade 12	17.8%	6.7%	4.2%	6.9%	82.2%
Uppers	13.2%	6.2%	2.9%	4.1%	86.8%
Grade 7	6.9%	3.6%	1.1%	2.2%	93.1%
Grade 8	9.7%	4.3%	2.1%	3.3%	90.3%
Grade 9	13.6%	6.5%	3.0%	4.1%	86.4%
Grade 10	15.8%	7.6%	3.5%	4.7%	84.2%
Grade 11	18.0%	7.7%	3.8%	6.5%	82.0%
Grade 12	17.5%	8.0%	4.4%	5.1%	82.5%
Downers	10.8%	5.0%	2.5%	3.3%	89.2%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.7%	1.0%	1.8%	94.5%
Grade 8	8.2%	4.2%	1.6%	2.4%	91.8%
Grade 9	11.0%	5.1%	2.4%	3.5%	89.0%
Grade 10	12.6%	6.3%	2.5%	3.8%	87.4%
Grade 11	15.7%	6.1%	4.3%	5.3%	84.3%
Grade 12	13.7%	5.8%	3.9%	4.0%	86.3%
Rohypnol	10.5%	4.8%	2.3%	3.4%	89.5%
Grade 7	7.9%	3.9%	1.6%	2.4%	92.1%
Grade 8	9.9%	4.9%	1.9%	3.1%	90.1%
Grade 9	11.4%	6.0%	2.2%	3.2%	88.6%
Grade 10	11.7%	5.2%	2.3%	4.2%	88.3%
Grade 11	10.9%	3.7%	2.9%	4.3%	89.1%
Grade 12	11.3%	4.3%	3.3%	3.7%	88.7%
Steroids	3.4%	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 9	2.9%	1.2%	0.4%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 11	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 12	4.0%	1.4%	0.7%	1.9%	96.0%
Ecstasy	7.3%	2.9%	1.5%	2.9%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.3%	0.9%	2.2%	94.6%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.8%	1.6%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 10	8.3%	3.7%	1.6%	3.0%	91.7%
Grade 11	10.9%	4.3%	1.5%	5.1%	89.1%
Grade 12	11.0%	3.7%	2.7%	4.6%	89.0%
Heroin	4.9%	1.9%	0.9%	2.1%	95.1%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.4%	1.2%	1.9%	94.5%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.0%	1.0%	2.5%	94.5%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.8%	0.9%	2.0%	95.3%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.9%	1.0%	1.7%	95.4%
Grade 11	4.5%	1.6%	0.6%	2.3%	95.5%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	95.9%

Table B14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	55.3%	26.4%	9.0%	19.9%	44.7%
Grade 7	42.6%	16.5%	7.2%	18.9%	57.4%
Grade 8	51.8%	23.2%	8.9%	19.7%	48.2%
Grade 9	59.0%	28.7%	9.8%	20.5%	41.0%
Grade 10	60.5%	31.6%	9.3%	19.6%	39.5%
Grade 11	63.3%	32.8%	9.8%	20.7%	36.7%
Grade 12	66.6%	36.7%	9.3%	20.6%	33.4%
Alcohol	70.8%	36.5%	12.8%	21.5%	29.2%
Grade 7	55.7%	24.0%	8.5%	23.2%	44.3%
Grade 8	68.3%	32.0%	12.5%	23.8%	31.7%
Grade 9	73.3%	38.8%	13.3%	21.2%	26.7%
Grade 10	78.0%	43.0%	15.7%	19.3%	22.0%
Grade 11	80.7%	45.2%	15.2%	20.3%	19.3%
Grade 12	82.7%	51.5%	14.2%	17.0%	17.3%
Inhalants	24.8%	9.5%	4.4%	10.9%	75.2%
Grade 7	27.1%	12.4%	4.4%	10.3%	72.9%
Grade 8	27.0%	11.8%	5.0%	10.2%	73.0%
Grade 9	25.4%	9.2%	4.6%	11.6%	74.6%
Grade 10	23.0%	7.9%	4.4%	10.7%	77.0%
Grade 11	20.3%	5.6%	3.7%	11.0%	79.7%
Grade 12	21.3%	5.0%	4.0%	12.3%	78.7%
Any Illicit Drug	37.5%	18.3%	7.2%	12.0%	62.5%
Grade 7	21.1%	9.5%	3.4%	8.2%	78.9%
Grade 8	31.6%	16.4%	5.5%	9.7%	68.4%
Grade 9	40.7%	20.5%	8.4%	11.8%	59.3%
Grade 10	47.7%	23.6%	9.6%	14.5%	52.3%
Grade 11	48.2%	22.5%	9.6%	16.1%	51.8%
Grade 12	52.8%	24.5%	11.1%	17.2%	47.2%
Marijuana	36.0%	16.4%	7.5%	12.1%	64.0%
Grade 7	19.4%	8.0%	3.3%	8.1%	80.6%
Grade 8	29.8%	14.5%	5.7%	9.6%	70.2%
Grade 9	39.4%	18.5%	8.7%	12.2%	60.6%
Grade 10	46.4%	21.5%	9.9%	15.0%	53.6%
Grade 11	47.0%	20.8%	10.0%	16.2%	53.0%
Grade 12	51.3%	22.0%	11.2%	18.1%	48.7%
Marijuana Only	18.7%	6.4%	4.0%	8.3%	81.3%
Grade 7	10.7%	3.6%	1.9%	5.2%	89.3%
Grade 8	16.1%	6.1%	3.1%	6.9%	83.9%
Grade 9	20.0%	7.2%	4.3%	8.5%	80.0%
Grade 10	23.5%	8.2%	5.1%	10.2%	76.5%
Grade 11	25.5%	8.2%	5.7%	11.6%	74.5%
Grade 12	23.8%	6.8%	6.2%	10.8%	76.2%
Cocaine or Crack	10.2%	3.7%	2.3%	4.2%	89.8%
Grade 7	5.2%	1.9%	1.1%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 8	8.3%	3.3%	1.5%	3.5%	91.7%
Grade 9	11.2%	4.3%	2.5%	4.4%	88.8%
Grade 10	13.2%	4.6%	3.2%	5.4%	86.8%
Grade 11	12.6%	4.8%	2.7%	5.1%	87.4%
Grade 12	16.7%	4.6%	4.5%	7.6%	83.3%
Cocaine	9.4%	3.4%	2.1%	3.9%	90.6%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 8	7.2%	2.7%	1.4%	3.1%	92.8%
Grade 9	10.6%	4.0%	2.3%	4.3%	89.4%
Grade 10	12.7%	4.5%	3.0%	5.2%	87.3%
Grade 11	12.0%	4.7%	2.6%	4.7%	88.0%
Grade 12	16.3%	4.4%	4.6%	7.3%	83.7%

Table B14. Students in School District Three Years or Less, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.9%	96.2%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%	96.6%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	96.4%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.0%	95.9%
Grade 11	4.0%	0.8%	0.7%	2.5%	96.0%
Grade 12	4.4%	0.7%	0.6%	3.1%	95.6%
Hallucinogens	8.0%	2.7%	1.8%	3.5%	92.0%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%	95.2%
Grade 9	8.6%	2.9%	2.0%	3.7%	91.4%
Grade 10	11.0%	4.0%	2.4%	4.6%	89.0%
Grade 11	11.7%	3.7%	2.8%	5.2%	88.3%
Grade 12	16.6%	4.4%	4.5%	7.7%	83.4%
Uppers	8.9%	3.5%	2.1%	3.3%	91.1%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.5%	0.8%	1.3%	96.4%
Grade 8	6.1%	2.4%	1.6%	2.1%	93.9%
Grade 9	10.1%	4.3%	2.2%	3.6%	89.9%
Grade 10	12.4%	5.1%	2.8%	4.5%	87.6%
Grade 11	11.9%	4.4%	2.9%	4.6%	88.1%
Grade 12	15.6%	4.5%	4.0%	7.1%	84.4%
Downers	7.2%	2.8%	1.6%	2.8%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.9%	2.1%	1.1%	1.7%	95.1%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.6%	1.6%	3.6%	91.2%
Grade 10	10.2%	4.0%	2.4%	3.8%	89.8%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.6%	2.3%	3.4%	90.7%
Grade 12	11.6%	3.5%	3.0%	5.1%	88.4%
Rohypnol	6.8%	2.8%	1.4%	2.6%	93.2%
Grade 7	4.6%	2.4%	0.7%	1.5%	95.4%
Grade 8	6.8%	3.1%	1.3%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 9	7.2%	3.3%	1.3%	2.6%	92.8%
Grade 10	7.9%	3.2%	1.9%	2.8%	92.1%
Grade 11	7.6%	2.0%	2.1%	3.5%	92.4%
Grade 12	8.6%	2.2%	2.5%	3.9%	91.4%
Steroids	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1.5%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.8%	1.5%	1.0%	2.3%	95.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	4.9%	1.8%	1.0%	2.1%	95.1%
Grade 10	6.2%	1.9%	1.4%	2.9%	93.8%
Grade 11	7.2%	2.0%	1.3%	3.9%	92.8%
Grade 12	11.4%	2.4%	2.8%	6.2%	88.6%
Heroin	2.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	97.1%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	97.1%
Grade 9	3.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.6%	0.2%	1.8%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	96.8%

Table B15. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	54.5%	26.2%	9.5%	18.8%	45.5%
Grade 7	39.0%	15.1%	7.0%	16.9%	61.0%
Grade 8	49.4%	20.3%	9.8%	19.3%	50.6%
Grade 9	56.4%	26.7%	10.6%	19.1%	43.6%
Grade 10	59.8%	29.2%	10.4%	20.2%	40.2%
Grade 11	61.1%	32.2%	9.5%	19.4%	38.9%
Grade 12	62.9%	35.9%	9.2%	17.8%	37.1%
Alcohol	72.7%	38.6%	14.5%	19.6%	27.3%
Grade 7	54.2%	21.6%	10.2%	22.4%	45.8%
Grade 8	66.2%	30.0%	13.4%	22.8%	33.8%
Grade 9	74.8%	39.1%	15.9%	19.8%	25.2%
Grade 10	78.8%	44.5%	16.0%	18.3%	21.2%
Grade 11	81.1%	46.9%	15.9%	18.3%	18.9%
Grade 12	82.9%	52.0%	16.0%	14.9%	17.1%
Inhalants	21.0%	7.7%	4.0%	9.3%	79.0%
Grade 7	23.8%	11.0%	4.0%	8.8%	76.2%
Grade 8	25.9%	11.2%	5.1%	9.6%	74.1%
Grade 9	22.0%	8.1%	4.4%	9.5%	78.0%
Grade 10	19.2%	5.6%	3.9%	9.7%	80.8%
Grade 11	17.8%	5.2%	3.4%	9.2%	82.2%
Grade 12	15.6%	4.2%	3.1%	8.3%	84.4%
Any Illicit Drug	35.6%	16.5%	7.7%	11.4%	64.4%
Grade 7	17.0%	7.9%	3.3%	5.8%	83.0%
Grade 8	27.9%	13.3%	5.7%	8.9%	72.1%
Grade 9	37.4%	17.9%	7.9%	11.6%	62.6%
Grade 10	43.1%	20.0%	9.4%	13.7%	56.9%
Grade 11	44.0%	20.0%	9.9%	14.1%	56.0%
Grade 12	46.1%	20.3%	10.8%	15.0%	53.9%
Marijuana	33.9%	14.7%	7.9%	11.3%	66.1%
Grade 7	15.3%	6.6%	3.2%	5.5%	84.7%
Grade 8	25.9%	11.4%	5.8%	8.7%	74.1%
Grade 9	35.6%	16.2%	8.0%	11.4%	64.4%
Grade 10	41.2%	18.1%	9.3%	13.8%	58.8%
Grade 11	42.6%	18.0%	10.5%	14.1%	57.4%
Grade 12	45.0%	18.5%	11.0%	15.5%	55.0%
Marijuana Only	18.1%	5.8%	4.4%	7.9%	81.9%
Grade 7	8.5%	3.0%	1.6%	3.9%	91.5%
Grade 8	14.2%	4.8%	3.4%	6.0%	85.8%
Grade 9	19.2%	6.5%	4.5%	8.2%	80.8%
Grade 10	21.9%	7.2%	5.1%	9.6%	78.1%
Grade 11	22.8%	6.7%	6.2%	9.9%	77.2%
Grade 12	23.2%	6.7%	6.3%	10.2%	76.8%
Cocaine or Crack	9.0%	3.5%	2.1%	3.4%	91.0%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 8	6.8%	2.8%	1.5%	2.5%	93.2%
Grade 9	9.2%	3.6%	1.9%	3.7%	90.8%
Grade 10	10.7%	4.1%	2.6%	4.0%	89.3%
Grade 11	11.5%	4.4%	2.8%	4.3%	88.5%
Grade 12	12.7%	4.6%	3.3%	4.8%	87.3%
Cocaine	8.5%	3.2%	2.0%	3.3%	91.5%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.2%	1.4%	2.3%	94.1%
Grade 9	8.6%	3.4%	1.8%	3.4%	91.4%
Grade 10	10.1%	3.8%	2.4%	3.9%	89.9%
Grade 11	11.1%	4.2%	2.8%	4.1%	88.9%
Grade 12	12.4%	4.4%	3.2%	4.8%	87.6%

Table B15. Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 11	3.3%	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%	96.7%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%	97.0%
Hallucinogens	7.0%	2.5%	1.7%	2.8%	93.0%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.6%	0.8%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.9%	1.6%	2.5%	93.0%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.0%	2.4%	3.0%	91.6%
Grade 11	10.1%	3.4%	2.4%	4.3%	89.9%
Grade 12	11.5%	3.3%	2.7%	5.5%	88.5%
Uppers	8.0%	3.0%	1.9%	3.1%	92.0%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	94.5%
Grade 9	8.2%	3.2%	2.0%	3.0%	91.8%
Grade 10	10.2%	3.8%	2.7%	3.7%	89.8%
Grade 11	10.5%	4.0%	2.4%	4.1%	89.5%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.7%	2.7%	4.9%	88.7%
Downers	6.4%	2.5%	1.5%	2.4%	93.6%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.3%	93.5%
Grade 10	8.3%	3.2%	2.1%	3.0%	91.7%
Grade 11	8.8%	3.3%	2.1%	3.4%	91.2%
Grade 12	8.9%	3.2%	1.9%	3.8%	91.1%
Rohypnol	6.6%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	93.4%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	96.2%
Grade 8	5.7%	2.6%	1.2%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 9	7.4%	3.1%	1.6%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 10	7.9%	2.8%	2.1%	3.0%	92.1%
Grade 11	7.3%	2.3%	1.8%	3.2%	92.7%
Grade 12	7.6%	2.5%	1.9%	3.2%	92.4%
Steroids	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.4%	1.4%	1.0%	2.0%	95.6%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.6%	1.3%	2.2%	94.9%
Grade 11	6.2%	2.0%	1.2%	3.0%	93.8%
Grade 12	7.1%	1.9%	1.5%	3.7%	92.9%
Heroin	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	97.8%

Appendix C. Alcohol Tables

Table C1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Often Do You Normally Use... ?": 1998

Beer?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	45.0%	55.0%	6.0%	28.2%	11.2%	9.6%
Grade 7	63.2%	36.8%	3.2%	15.4%	9.1%	9.1%
Grade 8	51.6%	48.4%	5.0%	22.0%	11.6%	9.8%
Grade 9	43.3%	56.7%	6.0%	29.5%	11.6%	9.5%
Grade 10	37.9%	62.1%	6.4%	33.9%	12.0%	10.0%
Grade 11	34.9%	65.1%	7.5%	35.6%	11.7%	10.1%
Grade 12	32.8%	67.2%	9.4%	37.1%	11.3%	9.4%

Wine Coolers?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	43.5%	56.5%	4.0%	28.4%	14.6%	9.4%
Grade 7	63.2%	36.8%	3.0%	15.4%	10.3%	8.0%
Grade 8	50.3%	49.7%	4.6%	22.4%	13.6%	9.2%
Grade 9	41.6%	58.4%	4.5%	30.0%	14.6%	9.1%
Grade 10	35.8%	64.2%	3.9%	34.0%	16.4%	9.8%
Grade 11	33.3%	66.7%	4.1%	35.7%	16.5%	10.5%
Grade 12	30.1%	69.9%	3.6%	38.1%	17.7%	10.5%

Wine?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	51.7%	48.3%	2.6%	19.7%	16.0%	10.0%
Grade 7	70.5%	29.5%	1.8%	10.6%	9.9%	7.2%
Grade 8	58.4%	41.6%	2.9%	15.8%	13.6%	9.2%
Grade 9	49.7%	50.3%	2.8%	21.7%	16.2%	9.6%
Grade 10	45.1%	54.9%	2.7%	23.1%	17.9%	11.0%
Grade 11	41.5%	58.5%	2.6%	24.1%	19.8%	11.9%
Grade 12	38.7%	61.3%	2.7%	25.5%	20.7%	12.4%

Liquor?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	51.8%	48.2%	4.0%	25.8%	11.0%	7.6%
Grade 7	76.4%	23.6%	2.2%	9.7%	6.4%	5.4%
Grade 8	62.5%	37.5%	3.6%	17.4%	9.4%	7.1%
Grade 9	49.8%	50.2%	4.5%	26.7%	11.4%	7.7%
Grade 10	42.2%	57.8%	4.3%	32.5%	13.1%	8.0%
Grade 11	37.3%	62.7%	4.5%	35.6%	13.5%	9.0%
Grade 12	33.0%	67.0%	5.3%	39.0%	13.7%	9.0%

Table C2. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "When You Drink the Following Alcoholic Beverages, How Many Do You Usually Have at One Time on Average?": 1998

Beer

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	43.0%	57.0%	16.6%	27.6%	12.7%
Grade 7	58.6%	41.4%	6.6%	21.3%	13.6%
Grade 8	48.4%	51.6%	10.7%	26.5%	14.4%
Grade 9	41.1%	58.9%	16.5%	29.3%	13.1%
Grade 10	37.1%	62.9%	20.6%	30.1%	12.1%
Grade 11	34.7%	65.3%	23.6%	30.1%	11.6%
Grade 12	33.5%	66.5%	26.3%	29.6%	10.6%

Wine Coolers

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	39.3%	60.7%	15.3%	36.3%	9.1%
Grade 7	56.7%	43.3%	8.6%	24.1%	10.5%
Grade 8	44.7%	55.3%	13.2%	31.8%	10.3%
Grade 9	36.9%	63.1%	16.9%	37.3%	8.9%
Grade 10	32.5%	67.5%	18.8%	40.5%	8.2%
Grade 11	31.0%	69.0%	18.1%	42.9%	8.0%
Grade 12	29.7%	70.3%	17.3%	45.2%	7.8%

Wine

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	48.8%	51.2%	6.5%	29.9%	14.7%
Grade 7	64.7%	35.3%	4.2%	18.3%	12.8%
Grade 8	53.9%	46.1%	5.4%	26.2%	14.4%
Grade 9	46.0%	54.0%	7.7%	31.6%	14.7%
Grade 10	43.4%	56.6%	7.5%	34.0%	15.1%
Grade 11	41.1%	58.9%	7.5%	35.4%	15.9%
Grade 12	40.1%	59.9%	7.0%	36.7%	16.2%

Liquor

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	47.7%	52.3%	14.0%	28.0%	10.4%
Grade 7	72.1%	27.9%	4.7%	14.1%	9.0%
Grade 8	57.6%	42.4%	9.1%	21.8%	11.5%
Grade 9	45.7%	54.3%	14.5%	28.9%	10.9%
Grade 10	38.3%	61.7%	18.3%	32.7%	10.6%
Grade 11	34.2%	65.8%	19.0%	36.6%	10.1%
Grade 12	30.9%	69.1%	21.3%	38.3%	9.5%

Table C3. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past Year, How Often Have You Had Five or More Drinks at One Time?": 1998

Beer

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	63.6%	36.4%	3.9%	17.6%	14.9%
Grade 7	77.5%	22.5%	1.9%	8.6%	11.9%
Grade 8	70.1%	29.9%	3.0%	12.8%	14.1%
Grade 9	63.1%	36.9%	3.9%	17.7%	15.2%
Grade 10	58.3%	41.7%	4.2%	21.6%	15.9%
Grade 11	55.1%	44.9%	4.9%	23.4%	16.6%
Grade 12	52.1%	47.9%	6.4%	25.4%	16.1%

Wine Coolers

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	60.6%	39.4%	3.0%	18.1%	18.2%
Grade 7	74.1%	25.9%	2.5%	10.0%	13.4%
Grade 8	66.3%	33.7%	3.6%	14.5%	15.6%
Grade 9	59.1%	40.9%	3.5%	19.4%	18.0%
Grade 10	55.0%	45.0%	3.2%	21.6%	20.2%
Grade 11	53.7%	46.3%	2.7%	22.4%	21.2%
Grade 12	51.2%	48.8%	2.4%	23.4%	23.0%

Wine

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	67.6%	32.4%	1.7%	11.4%	19.3%
Grade 7	79.7%	20.3%	1.4%	6.7%	12.2%
Grade 8	72.5%	27.5%	1.9%	9.7%	15.9%
Grade 9	65.9%	34.1%	2.0%	12.7%	19.4%
Grade 10	63.4%	36.6%	1.7%	13.2%	21.6%
Grade 11	61.5%	38.5%	1.7%	13.0%	23.8%
Grade 12	59.7%	40.3%	1.6%	13.6%	25.1%

Liquor

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	63.4%	36.6%	3.1%	17.9%	15.6%
Grade 7	82.2%	17.8%	1.8%	6.8%	9.2%
Grade 8	72.3%	27.7%	2.7%	11.9%	13.1%
Grade 9	62.3%	37.7%	3.6%	18.7%	15.5%
Grade 10	56.3%	43.7%	3.6%	22.1%	18.0%
Grade 11	52.8%	47.2%	3.3%	24.6%	19.3%
Grade 12	48.7%	51.3%	3.7%	27.1%	20.5%

Appendix D. Inhalant Tables

Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants
Texas Secondary Students, 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Liquid or spray paint					
All	9.3%	2.1%	1.7%	5.5%	90.7%
Grade 7	10.9%	3.1%	2.1%	5.7%	89.1%
Grade 8	12.3%	3.3%	2.5%	6.5%	87.7%
Grade 9	10.5%	2.3%	2.0%	6.2%	89.5%
Grade 10	7.9%	1.4%	1.4%	5.1%	92.1%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.1%	0.9%	4.6%	93.4%
Grade 12	5.8%	0.9%	0.6%	4.3%	94.2%
Correction fluid, Liquid Paper					
All	10.3%	2.3%	2.0%	6.0%	89.7%
Grade 7	13.5%	4.1%	3.0%	6.4%	86.5%
Grade 8	13.9%	3.5%	3.3%	7.1%	86.1%
Grade 9	10.9%	2.3%	2.0%	6.6%	89.1%
Grade 10	8.3%	1.4%	1.4%	5.5%	91.7%
Grade 11	6.9%	1.0%	1.0%	4.9%	93.1%
Grade 12	6.3%	0.8%	0.7%	4.8%	93.7%
Gasoline					
All	5.8%	1.5%	0.9%	3.4%	94.2%
Grade 7	6.6%	2.1%	1.2%	3.3%	93.4%
Grade 8	7.1%	2.0%	1.3%	3.8%	92.9%
Grade 9	6.2%	1.6%	1.1%	3.5%	93.8%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.2%	0.9%	3.3%	94.6%
Grade 11	4.6%	0.8%	0.6%	3.2%	95.4%
Grade 12	4.1%	0.7%	0.4%	3.0%	95.9%
Freon					
All	2.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 9	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	97.0%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.7%	0.6%	1.5%	97.2%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.5%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1.6%	97.8%
Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax					
All	2.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	98.1%

Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Glue					
All	5.7%	1.3%	1.0%	3.4%	94.3%
Grade 7	8.7%	2.5%	1.5%	4.7%	91.3%
Grade 8	7.8%	1.9%	1.6%	4.3%	92.2%
Grade 9	5.4%	1.1%	1.0%	3.3%	94.6%
Grade 10	4.4%	0.8%	0.6%	3.0%	95.6%
Grade 11	3.7%	0.6%	0.5%	2.6%	96.3%
Grade 12	3.1%	0.5%	0.3%	2.3%	96.9%
Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents					
All	6.1%	1.6%	1.1%	3.4%	93.9%
Grade 7	7.0%	2.4%	1.4%	3.2%	93.0%
Grade 8	8.1%	2.4%	1.7%	4.0%	91.9%
Grade 9	6.7%	1.5%	1.4%	3.8%	93.3%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.2%	0.9%	3.3%	94.6%
Grade 11	4.2%	0.8%	0.7%	2.7%	95.8%
Grade 12	3.8%	0.7%	0.5%	2.6%	96.2%
Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets)					
All	6.5%	1.8%	1.5%	3.2%	93.5%
Grade 7	5.0%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	95.0%
Grade 8	6.0%	1.7%	1.5%	2.8%	94.0%
Grade 9	6.1%	1.8%	1.3%	3.0%	93.9%
Grade 10	6.9%	1.8%	1.5%	3.6%	93.1%
Grade 11	7.5%	1.8%	2.0%	3.7%	92.5%
Grade 12	8.1%	1.8%	2.3%	4.0%	91.9%
Octane booster					
All	2.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	98.3%
Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)					
All	4.9%	1.5%	0.9%	2.5%	95.1%
Grade 7	7.5%	2.6%	1.5%	3.4%	92.5%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.4%	1.5%	3.4%	92.7%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.5%	0.8%	2.7%	95.0%
Grade 10	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%	2.2%	96.4%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	97.5%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.5%	0.3%	1.4%	97.8%
Other inhalants					
All	10.6%	3.6%	2.0%	5.0%	89.4%
Grade 7	13.3%	5.0%	2.4%	5.9%	86.7%
Grade 8	14.6%	5.3%	3.0%	6.3%	85.4%
Grade 9	11.9%	3.7%	2.4%	5.8%	88.1%
Grade 10	8.7%	2.6%	1.6%	4.5%	91.3%
Grade 11	7.2%	2.2%	1.3%	3.7%	92.8%
Grade 12	5.6%	1.7%	0.8%	3.1%	94.4%

Appendix E. Problem Indicator Tables

Table E1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Friends Use the Following Substances?": 1998

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	19.8%	23.0%	19.5%	24.8%	12.9%
Grade 7	41.4%	27.3%	13.8%	11.7%	5.8%
Grade 8	26.3%	27.6%	18.8%	17.9%	9.4%
Grade 9	15.5%	23.0%	21.5%	25.9%	14.1%
Grade 10	12.0%	20.1%	22.0%	30.3%	15.6%
Grade 11	9.7%	19.7%	21.3%	32.5%	16.7%
Grade 12	8.5%	17.7%	19.9%	36.0%	17.9%

Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?

	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	79.5%	13.5%	4.5%	1.8%	0.7%
Grade 7	76.1%	14.2%	5.5%	3.2%	1.0%
Grade 8	74.0%	15.7%	6.5%	2.8%	1.0%
Grade 9	77.4%	14.8%	5.1%	1.8%	0.8%
Grade 10	81.0%	13.7%	3.6%	1.2%	0.4%
Grade 11	85.1%	10.8%	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 12	86.7%	9.9%	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	44.5%	20.7%	14.3%	13.8%	6.7%
Grade 7	68.4%	14.7%	6.8%	6.7%	3.4%
Grade 8	51.8%	18.8%	11.3%	11.7%	6.5%
Grade 9	39.8%	20.9%	15.1%	15.9%	8.3%
Grade 10	34.9%	22.3%	17.6%	17.1%	8.1%
Grade 11	34.1%	24.4%	18.4%	16.1%	7.1%
Grade 12	33.2%	25.3%	18.9%	16.3%	6.3%

Table E2. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use the Following Substances?": 1988–1998

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	NONE						MOST/ALL					
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	13.5%	14.6%	17.3%	18.8%	20.0%	19.8%	32.8%	41.4%	37.9%	39.5%	36.9%	37.7%
Grade 7	31.8%	32.3%	36.2%	39.3%	39.6%	41.4%	14.2%	20.8%	18.0%	18.3%	17.2%	17.5%
Grade 8	20.6%	19.7%	24.5%	23.5%	25.9%	26.3%	19.4%	30.3%	25.6%	30.6%	27.0%	27.3%
Grade 9	9.6%	12.5%	13.9%	15.4%	16.4%	15.5%	31.9%	42.4%	40.0%	41.9%	38.7%	40.0%
Grade 10	6.8%	8.5%	9.0%	10.1%	12.7%	12.0%	40.9%	47.0%	47.0%	48.1%	44.4%	45.9%
Grade 11	3.3%	6.2%	7.6%	9.8%	10.8%	9.7%	48.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.2%	49.0%	49.2%
Grade 12	5.4%	4.6%	6.8%	7.8%	9.1%	8.5%	48.2%	60.7%	53.9%	56.4%	52.5%	53.9%

Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?

	NONE						MOST/ALL					
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	69.6%	82.8%	81.4%	79.3%	77.1%	79.5%	3.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%
Grade 7	64.2%	82.0%	80.7%	78.0%	75.5%	76.1%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Grade 8	65.2%	77.7%	76.6%	73.8%	71.6%	74.0%	4.1%	2.8%	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%
Grade 9	67.1%	79.5%	79.9%	77.7%	74.6%	77.4%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	2.6%
Grade 10	73.3%	83.8%	81.6%	79.9%	78.3%	81.0%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%
Grade 11	71.8%	88.2%	83.2%	84.0%	82.6%	85.1%	1.7%	*	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%
Grade 12	78.7%	87.7%	88.5%	85.3%	84.7%	86.7%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%

Marijuana?

	NONE						MOST/ALL					
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	36.6%	58.4%	61.9%	49.9%	43.0%	44.5%	11.7%	7.7%	8.2%	16.5%	21.4%	20.5%
Grade 7	52.2%	73.9%	79.7%	70.3%	64.3%	68.4%	9.0%	4.8%	4.6%	8.8%	11.4%	10.1%
Grade 8	44.1%	66.7%	71.3%	55.3%	49.0%	51.8%	13.0%	6.8%	6.0%	15.3%	19.0%	18.2%
Grade 9	36.7%	54.5%	57.6%	44.6%	37.9%	39.8%	10.9%	10.0%	10.3%	20.7%	26.1%	24.2%
Grade 10	32.7%	54.8%	51.1%	42.3%	35.9%	34.9%	11.4%	7.1%	10.7%	19.2%	24.9%	25.2%
Grade 11	24.2%	50.4%	52.9%	41.4%	34.2%	34.1%	13.0%	9.5%	9.2%	18.2%	24.1%	23.2%
Grade 12	25.4%	46.2%	53.7%	40.6%	32.8%	33.2%	13.7%	8.5%	8.7%	17.2%	23.0%	22.6%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E3. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "Thinking of the Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?": 1998

Alcohol

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	31.0%	11.3%	8.3%	14.9%	23.0%	2.2%	9.3%
Grade 7	57.5%	12.6%	6.9%	6.9%	5.2%	2.8%	8.1%
Grade 8	42.4%	16.0%	9.9%	11.7%	9.6%	2.8%	7.7%
Grade 9	26.6%	12.2%	9.9%	17.0%	21.8%	2.6%	10.0%
Grade 10	20.7%	9.8%	8.2%	19.2%	30.4%	2.1%	9.6%
Grade 11	16.5%	8.2%	7.7%	17.8%	37.6%	1.3%	10.8%
Grade 12	14.9%	6.9%	6.4%	18.1%	42.8%	1.1%	9.8%

Marijuana and/or Other Drugs

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	43.5%	12.3%	9.0%	10.6%	12.2%	3.2%	9.3%
Grade 7	69.4%	7.9%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	2.4%	8.0%
Grade 8	56.0%	11.4%	6.8%	7.7%	7.4%	2.9%	7.7%
Grade 9	40.0%	13.5%	9.4%	10.7%	13.1%	3.4%	9.9%
Grade 10	32.6%	13.7%	10.8%	13.9%	16.0%	3.4%	9.7%
Grade 11	28.3%	13.6%	11.9%	14.1%	17.5%	3.8%	10.9%
Grade 12	27.1%	14.3%	12.5%	15.0%	17.9%	3.4%	9.8%

Table E4. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 1998

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	6.7%	9.1%	4.0%	6.8%	18.5%	54.8%
Grade 7	11.3%	20.4%	8.4%	10.4%	19.5%	30.2%
Grade 8	8.5%	12.7%	5.5%	9.9%	22.1%	41.4%
Grade 9	6.4%	7.2%	3.4%	6.7%	21.6%	54.7%
Grade 10	5.3%	5.2%	2.5%	5.4%	18.6%	63.1%
Grade 11	4.0%	3.6%	2.1%	4.2%	16.8%	69.4%
Grade 12	3.4%	2.4%	1.0%	2.1%	8.9%	82.2%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	5.5%	7.0%	3.9%	8.5%	21.8%	53.3%
Grade 7	9.8%	16.0%	7.5%	11.2%	19.1%	36.2%
Grade 8	6.8%	9.4%	5.0%	10.0%	21.7%	47.1%
Grade 9	5.0%	5.4%	3.4%	8.5%	21.5%	56.2%
Grade 10	4.3%	3.6%	2.4%	6.7%	21.8%	61.2%
Grade 11	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%	7.0%	22.4%	63.0%
Grade 12	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	6.6%	26.0%	60.5%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	9.5%	20.5%	8.5%	11.3%	17.5%	32.7%
Grade 7	15.0%	42.4%	11.3%	8.9%	9.2%	13.2%
Grade 8	11.9%	28.6%	10.2%	11.9%	13.5%	24.0%
Grade 9	8.9%	16.4%	8.7%	12.5%	18.5%	35.0%
Grade 10	7.2%	11.7%	7.1%	11.8%	20.4%	41.8%
Grade 11	6.4%	9.7%	6.2%	11.3%	22.3%	44.0%
Grade 12	5.7%	8.4%	6.0%	11.7%	24.1%	44.2%

Cocaine?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	14.4%	28.9%	15.7%	16.2%	11.7%	13.2%
Grade 7	19.5%	49.2%	13.3%	7.9%	4.8%	5.4%
Grade 8	16.8%	38.3%	14.9%	12.6%	8.1%	9.3%
Grade 9	14.5%	26.1%	16.6%	17.0%	12.0%	13.8%
Grade 10	12.4%	20.9%	15.9%	19.4%	14.6%	16.8%
Grade 11	11.3%	17.4%	15.9%	21.3%	16.3%	17.8%
Grade 12	9.9%	15.6%	17.8%	21.8%	16.6%	18.4%

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Table E4. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 1998, (Cont.)

Crack?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	15.8%	30.3%	17.1%	16.3%	10.1%	10.4%
Grade 7	20.0%	49.9%	13.1%	7.9%	4.2%	4.9%
Grade 8	18.0%	39.2%	15.4%	12.2%	7.4%	7.7%
Grade 9	15.9%	27.8%	17.9%	16.8%	10.6%	11.0%
Grade 10	14.2%	22.3%	17.5%	19.9%	12.8%	13.3%
Grade 11	12.9%	19.3%	18.8%	21.6%	13.6%	13.9%
Grade 12	11.8%	17.7%	21.3%	22.1%	13.8%	13.3%

Hallucinogens?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	28.5%	26.2%	14.8%	12.5%	8.5%	9.5%
Grade 7	41.1%	37.3%	9.8%	5.1%	3.0%	3.7%
Grade 8	35.4%	32.5%	12.1%	8.4%	5.3%	6.4%
Grade 9	27.7%	25.2%	15.9%	12.6%	8.6%	9.9%
Grade 10	23.6%	21.4%	16.0%	15.6%	11.0%	12.4%
Grade 11	20.1%	19.6%	17.3%	17.1%	12.2%	13.7%
Grade 12	18.6%	17.3%	19.7%	18.8%	13.1%	12.5%

Ecstasy?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	37.8%	21.6%	12.3%	11.0%	8.0%	9.4%
Grade 7	51.4%	30.4%	8.2%	4.1%	2.5%	3.4%
Grade 8	45.7%	26.9%	9.8%	7.1%	4.4%	6.0%
Grade 9	38.0%	20.9%	12.8%	11.2%	7.6%	9.6%
Grade 10	32.8%	17.5%	13.6%	13.6%	10.4%	12.1%
Grade 11	28.2%	16.1%	14.7%	15.3%	11.9%	13.8%
Grade 12	25.0%	14.6%	16.2%	17.0%	13.7%	13.6%

Heroin?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	19.7%	34.0%	17.5%	12.7%	7.4%	8.8%
Grade 7	24.9%	49.5%	11.7%	5.6%	3.5%	4.8%
Grade 8	22.5%	41.9%	14.0%	8.9%	5.6%	7.2%
Grade 9	19.9%	32.4%	18.0%	12.8%	7.6%	9.3%
Grade 10	18.2%	27.4%	19.6%	15.7%	8.9%	10.3%
Grade 11	15.9%	25.1%	21.3%	17.0%	9.5%	11.2%
Grade 12	15.1%	22.6%	22.4%	18.9%	10.3%	10.7%

Rohypnol?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	40.6%	19.4%	10.6%	10.0%	8.3%	11.2%
Grade 7	49.5%	29.5%	7.9%	4.5%	3.4%	5.2%
Grade 8	44.2%	24.8%	9.2%	7.4%	6.0%	8.4%
Grade 9	39.8%	18.1%	11.2%	10.2%	8.7%	12.1%
Grade 10	37.7%	14.9%	11.1%	11.7%	10.8%	13.8%
Grade 11	35.4%	13.4%	12.0%	13.6%	11.0%	14.6%
Grade 12	34.0%	12.4%	13.0%	14.6%	11.6%	14.3%

Table E5. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 1998

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	40.0%	33.5%	16.5%	4.0%	6.0%
Grade 7	52.8%	26.9%	10.2%	2.4%	7.7%
Grade 8	43.3%	31.2%	14.8%	3.5%	7.2%
Grade 9	38.0%	34.4%	17.1%	4.1%	6.5%
Grade 10	36.3%	35.1%	18.7%	4.6%	5.3%
Grade 11	34.9%	36.8%	19.6%	4.5%	4.3%
Grade 12	31.5%	38.6%	20.8%	5.3%	3.8%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	43.7%	35.3%	14.4%	3.0%	3.7%
Grade 7	49.6%	29.0%	13.1%	2.8%	5.6%
Grade 8	42.0%	33.4%	16.1%	3.8%	4.7%
Grade 9	41.6%	34.9%	16.3%	3.4%	3.8%
Grade 10	42.7%	37.4%	14.1%	2.9%	2.9%
Grade 11	43.2%	38.9%	13.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Grade 12	42.8%	40.3%	12.5%	2.3%	2.0%

Inhalants?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	75.6%	14.7%	3.3%	1.0%	5.4%
Grade 7	73.1%	14.4%	4.2%	1.4%	7.0%
Grade 8	72.6%	15.5%	4.2%	1.4%	6.2%
Grade 9	74.1%	15.9%	3.6%	1.1%	5.4%
Grade 10	76.6%	14.9%	3.0%	0.7%	4.8%
Grade 11	79.0%	13.8%	2.2%	0.6%	4.3%
Grade 12	80.7%	12.9%	1.8%	0.6%	4.0%

Marijuana?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	58.5%	19.8%	11.6%	6.6%	3.6%
Grade 7	74.5%	12.0%	5.5%	3.0%	5.0%
Grade 8	64.8%	16.5%	8.7%	5.5%	4.6%
Grade 9	55.6%	20.7%	12.5%	7.4%	3.8%
Grade 10	51.9%	22.8%	14.3%	8.1%	2.9%
Grade 11	51.1%	23.6%	14.7%	8.3%	2.3%
Grade 12	49.4%	25.0%	15.3%	8.1%	2.2%

Table E6. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age Doing the Following?": 1998

Drinking Beer?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	62.9%	16.1%	9.3%	2.8%	1.2%	7.7%
Grade 7	70.9%	9.2%	4.4%	1.5%	1.4%	12.6%
Grade 8	66.3%	12.1%	7.0%	2.0%	1.4%	9.2%
Grade 9	62.3%	15.9%	10.0%	3.0%	1.2%	7.5%
Grade 10	60.6%	18.5%	10.5%	3.3%	1.1%	6.0%
Grade 11	58.6%	20.3%	11.6%	3.4%	1.0%	5.0%
Grade 12	53.3%	22.9%	13.9%	4.3%	1.1%	4.5%

Using Marijuana?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	81.4%	5.2%	3.9%	1.0%	1.3%	7.2%
Grade 7	81.6%	2.5%	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	11.6%
Grade 8	82.0%	3.9%	3.0%	0.9%	1.6%	8.6%
Grade 9	80.7%	5.4%	4.3%	1.3%	1.4%	7.0%
Grade 10	81.2%	6.4%	4.5%	1.1%	1.1%	5.7%
Grade 11	82.4%	6.2%	4.7%	1.0%	1.1%	4.7%
Grade 12	80.6%	7.7%	5.1%	1.1%	1.0%	4.6%

Smoking Cigarettes?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	65.5%	13.9%	9.5%	1.8%	1.1%	8.2%
Grade 7	74.7%	6.5%	3.6%	1.0%	1.3%	12.8%
Grade 8	72.4%	9.7%	5.9%	1.4%	1.1%	9.5%
Grade 9	66.5%	13.4%	9.2%	1.9%	1.1%	7.8%
Grade 10	62.7%	15.9%	11.6%	2.1%	1.0%	6.7%
Grade 11	59.3%	18.7%	13.3%	2.1%	0.8%	5.7%
Grade 12	52.0%	22.7%	16.1%	2.5%	1.0%	5.7%

Table E7. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "How Safe Do You Feel When You Are...?": 1998

In Your Home?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	76.3%	20.6%	1.4%	0.5%	1.3%
Grade 7	73.0%	22.5%	2.0%	0.5%	2.0%
Grade 8	73.5%	22.4%	1.9%	0.5%	1.6%
Grade 9	75.4%	21.3%	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%
Grade 10	76.8%	20.9%	1.2%	0.3%	0.9%
Grade 11	79.9%	18.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
Grade 12	81.9%	16.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%

Out In Your Neighborhood?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	39.7%	47.3%	8.7%	2.3%	2.0%
Grade 7	34.4%	48.0%	11.3%	3.2%	3.1%
Grade 8	35.6%	48.8%	10.4%	2.7%	2.5%
Grade 9	38.5%	48.3%	9.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Grade 10	41.5%	47.5%	7.4%	1.9%	1.6%
Grade 11	44.8%	45.2%	7.0%	1.8%	1.2%
Grade 12	47.0%	44.5%	5.9%	1.7%	0.9%

At School?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	34.0%	50.0%	9.3%	3.6%	3.1%
Grade 7	35.8%	44.9%	10.9%	4.3%	4.1%
Grade 8	34.9%	47.2%	9.7%	4.3%	4.0%
Grade 9	29.5%	52.4%	10.5%	4.1%	3.5%
Grade 10	31.6%	53.4%	9.4%	2.9%	2.7%
Grade 11	34.5%	52.6%	7.9%	2.8%	2.1%
Grade 12	40.0%	49.8%	6.2%	2.4%	1.6%

Table E8. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "How Many of Your Friends...?": 1998

Feel Close to Their Parents?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	4.9%	28.1%	26.8%	31.8%	8.4%
Grade 7	6.7%	26.4%	22.9%	30.6%	13.4%
Grade 8	5.9%	28.3%	25.6%	30.9%	9.3%
Grade 9	5.1%	29.6%	27.6%	29.8%	7.8%
Grade 10	4.2%	29.8%	28.9%	30.6%	6.5%
Grade 11	3.4%	27.7%	28.2%	34.6%	6.1%
Grade 12	3.0%	26.2%	28.6%	36.6%	5.6%

Sometimes Carry Weapons?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	59.2%	23.3%	11.1%	4.6%	1.9%
Grade 7	69.2%	18.1%	7.7%	3.5%	1.6%
Grade 8	60.5%	22.4%	10.7%	4.5%	2.0%
Grade 9	55.9%	24.9%	11.7%	5.4%	2.2%
Grade 10	55.6%	25.1%	12.5%	4.8%	2.1%
Grade 11	57.1%	24.8%	12.0%	4.3%	1.8%
Grade 12	55.9%	25.0%	12.4%	4.9%	1.7%

Care About Making Good Grades?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	3.1%	15.2%	22.6%	41.1%	18.0%
Grade 7	4.2%	17.3%	20.6%	34.3%	23.5%
Grade 8	3.7%	16.9%	22.9%	37.1%	19.4%
Grade 9	3.5%	16.4%	24.3%	39.8%	16.0%
Grade 10	2.4%	14.7%	24.1%	42.5%	16.2%
Grade 11	2.0%	12.8%	21.3%	47.6%	16.3%
Grade 12	2.1%	10.9%	21.5%	49.8%	15.6%

Belong/Want to Belong to a Gang?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	69.3%	16.8%	7.9%	4.3%	1.7%
Grade 7	69.9%	16.0%	7.4%	4.7%	2.0%
Grade 8	63.2%	19.1%	9.6%	5.9%	2.2%
Grade 9	66.3%	17.9%	8.8%	5.0%	2.0%
Grade 10	69.4%	17.1%	8.1%	3.9%	1.6%
Grade 11	74.2%	15.2%	6.6%	2.8%	1.1%
Grade 12	76.2%	14.5%	6.1%	2.3%	1.1%

Wish They Could Drop Out of School?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	54.4%	28.0%	10.3%	4.6%	2.8%
Grade 7	59.4%	22.9%	8.9%	4.9%	3.9%
Grade 8	55.4%	25.6%	10.5%	5.1%	3.3%
Grade 9	50.5%	29.6%	11.3%	5.5%	3.0%
Grade 10	50.3%	31.6%	11.3%	4.7%	2.2%
Grade 11	53.8%	30.6%	10.0%	3.7%	2.0%
Grade 12	58.2%	28.1%	9.1%	3.0%	1.6%

Table E9. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 1998

Gotten into trouble with the police because of your drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	95.7%	3.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 7	97.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 8	96.7%	2.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 9	96.1%	3.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 10	95.6%	3.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 11	93.9%	5.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Grade 12	92.6%	6.6%	0.6%	0.3%

Gotten into trouble with the police because of your drug use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	96.9%	2.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 7	97.5%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 8	96.7%	2.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 9	96.4%	2.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 10	96.9%	2.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 11	97.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 12	97.2%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%

Table E10. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "Since School Began in the Fall, on How Many Days Have You...": 1998

Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?

	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
All	98.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 7	98.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 8	98.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 9	98.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 10	98.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Grade 11	98.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Grade 12	98.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%

Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?

	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
All	98.2%	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 7	98.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 8	97.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 9	97.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 10	98.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 11	98.7%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Grade 12	98.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%

Table E11. Texas Secondary Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 1998

Driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	89.2%	7.8%	1.6%	1.3%
Grade 7	96.8%	2.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 8	95.2%	3.8%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 9	92.9%	5.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Grade 10	88.8%	8.5%	1.6%	1.1%
Grade 11	81.2%	13.8%	2.9%	2.2%
Grade 12	74.5%	17.0%	4.1%	4.3%

Driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	90.7%	5.7%	1.5%	2.1%
Grade 7	97.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 8	95.5%	3.2%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 9	92.5%	5.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Grade 10	89.0%	7.1%	1.7%	2.2%
Grade 11	84.3%	9.1%	2.6%	4.0%
Grade 12	82.2%	9.5%	2.9%	5.4%

Table E12. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Since School Began in the Fall, Have You Gotten Any Information on Drugs or Alcohol from the Following Sources?": 1988–1998

HEALTH CLASS

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	48.5%	47.2%	46.7%	45.8%	46.3%	49.1%
Grade 7	52.9%	57.5%	58.9%	52.0%	48.7%	49.4%
Grade 8	36.4%	41.9%	41.1%	41.8%	41.0%	45.5%
Grade 9	49.8%	41.0%	43.9%	44.7%	55.6%	59.0%
Grade 10	67.0%	60.4%	55.0%	54.3%	52.7%	54.9%
Grade 11	46.2%	44.2%	44.6%	42.0%	42.5%	43.5%
Grade 12	35.9%	37.6%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	36.3%

AN ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	51.7%	62.0%	55.9%	53.5%	44.2%	50.6%
Grade 7	42.3%	61.0%	58.8%	55.2%	49.9%	53.5%
Grade 8	46.6%	64.5%	58.6%	55.9%	52.2%	55.5%
Grade 9	53.1%	58.9%	55.6%	53.4%	41.8%	48.3%
Grade 10	56.6%	64.9%	56.6%	52.8%	39.9%	49.9%
Grade 11	55.1%	61.5%	54.8%	51.0%	40.6%	48.5%
Grade 12	58.6%	61.5%	49.8%	51.3%	38.8%	47.8%

GUIDANCE COUNSELOR

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	18.5%	27.4%	26.2%	24.1%	22.4%	23.1%
Grade 7	24.5%	35.2%	32.5%	30.5%	31.0%	31.0%
Grade 8	21.3%	35.0%	32.4%	30.5%	32.4%	32.0%
Grade 9	17.3%	25.0%	26.8%	23.7%	19.9%	21.4%
Grade 10	16.1%	24.6%	23.1%	20.0%	17.9%	19.6%
Grade 11	16.0%	21.3%	21.5%	17.4%	15.5%	16.2%
Grade 12	14.8%	21.2%	19.3%	19.4%	14.2%	16.9%

SCIENCE CLASS

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	35.6%	37.3%	33.1%	30.9%	28.7%	32.1%
Grade 7	70.0%	73.2%	60.2%	51.7%	49.6%	55.9%
Grade 8	41.4%	40.3%	38.1%	33.3%	31.9%	36.3%
Grade 9	30.0%	33.0%	28.2%	29.7%	26.6%	30.7%
Grade 10	28.5%	34.3%	31.1%	26.2%	25.6%	27.5%
Grade 11	22.9%	21.2%	21.5%	21.0%	19.9%	21.8%
Grade 12	13.7%	15.2%	15.8%	16.7%	15.0%	16.9%

SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	10.3%	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%	11.9%	12.2%
Grade 7	13.1%	17.4%	17.4%	16.8%	14.7%	13.8%
Grade 8	13.1%	18.6%	18.9%	16.4%	15.0%	14.6%
Grade 9	7.6%	15.6%	14.5%	12.5%	11.4%	12.4%
Grade 10	7.8%	10.5%	11.5%	9.3%	10.4%	10.9%
Grade 11	10.2%	12.1%	10.6%	10.0%	9.2%	10.7%
Grade 12	10.0%	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%	9.7%	10.3%

STUDENT GROUP SESSION

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	23.2%	27.7%	26.5%	25.7%	19.5%	16.9%
Grade 7	30.7%	35.3%	35.4%	33.8%	29.7%	17.4%
Grade 8	26.2%	31.5%	29.7%	31.6%	26.0%	18.8%
Grade 9	20.3%	24.6%	24.6%	24.3%	17.5%	17.2%
Grade 10	20.4%	25.3%	25.3%	21.4%	15.5%	16.0%
Grade 11	21.3%	23.8%	23.2%	20.7%	13.5%	16.1%
Grade 12	19.6%	24.6%	19.6%	19.3%	12.1%	15.4%

AN INVITED GUEST

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	-	56.5%	49.5%	45.5%	38.3%	42.3%
Grade 7	-	60.9%	54.3%	48.0%	45.4%	47.7%
Grade 8	-	59.4%	51.3%	49.5%	46.4%	47.3%
Grade 9	-	52.4%	50.7%	45.1%	35.6%	40.0%
Grade 10	-	57.2%	49.2%	43.9%	34.1%	40.0%
Grade 11	-	53.5%	46.9%	41.2%	33.3%	39.4%
Grade 12	-	55.6%	42.8%	43.7%	32.7%	39.4%

SOME OTHER SCHOOL SOURCE

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	40.3%	43.8%	41.4%	38.7%	34.8%	36.2%
Grade 7	39.3%	45.7%	43.4%	41.7%	38.8%	40.4%
Grade 8	41.9%	45.2%	43.2%	41.4%	39.9%	39.7%
Grade 9	39.1%	40.3%	42.1%	37.3%	32.6%	36.3%
Grade 10	39.8%	45.7%	42.2%	37.2%	32.8%	34.0%
Grade 11	41.6%	41.7%	39.3%	37.4%	31.9%	33.2%
Grade 12	40.8%	44.9%	37.0%	36.0%	31.3%	33.1%

ANY SCHOOL SOURCE

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	97.9%	86.8%	80.8%	79.1%	74.8%	64.7%
Grade 7	96.9%	91.6%	85.9%	82.8%	80.2%	63.2%
Grade 8	97.7%	86.9%	79.3%	79.7%	77.9%	62.7%
Grade 9	98.4%	86.4%	80.1%	79.7%	77.9%	67.8%
Grade 10	97.9%	90.0%	85.1%	80.9%	75.1%	66.9%
Grade 11	98.7%	82.6%	79.4%	75.4%	69.2%	64.4%
Grade 12	97.9%	81.6%	73.4%	73.7%	64.7%	62.2%

- Not available

Table E13. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?": 1988–1998

A COUNSELOR OR PROGRAM IN SCHOOL

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	29.9%	40.1%	37.1%	35.4%	34.8%	34.3%
Grade 7	34.1%	50.4%	47.5%	46.5%	45.3%	44.0%
Grade 8	34.8%	45.2%	41.9%	38.5%	40.3%	39.4%
Grade 9	32.2%	40.7%	35.9%	36.1%	33.9%	34.0%
Grade 10	25.7%	36.5%	34.5%	30.5%	30.3%	30.6%
Grade 11	26.6%	33.4%	31.3%	26.5%	28.8%	27.8%
Grade 12	23.7%	31.0%	28.6%	29.5%	26.2%	26.2%

ANOTHER ADULT IN SCHOOL (SUCH AS A NURSE OR TEACHER)

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	28.2%	35.8%	35.5%	33.1%	32.1%	31.6%
Grade 7	27.9%	39.3%	37.9%	39.5%	38.7%	36.9%
Grade 8	30.2%	38.2%	38.7%	33.5%	34.1%	34.3%
Grade 9	30.1%	36.0%	32.6%	32.6%	30.3%	30.5%
Grade 10	24.6%	33.4%	35.4%	30.4%	29.6%	28.9%
Grade 11	27.7%	33.4%	33.3%	28.9%	29.3%	28.6%
Grade 12	28.4%	33.6%	35.1%	31.9%	29.4%	29.3%

A COUNSELOR OR PROGRAM OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	39.8%	50.6%	45.9%	44.5%	42.4%	41.8%
Grade 7	36.0%	52.0%	48.0%	46.5%	45.3%	45.2%
Grade 8	39.8%	50.0%	45.8%	44.4%	44.1%	43.6%
Grade 9	39.7%	49.8%	45.3%	44.7%	41.5%	41.4%
Grade 10	40.2%	51.8%	46.0%	43.3%	40.9%	39.7%
Grade 11	41.2%	50.6%	46.5%	41.8%	40.5%	39.7%
Grade 12	43.1%	48.9%	43.6%	46.0%	41.6%	40.4%

YOUR PARENTS

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	46.3%	55.1%	54.0%	53.9%	54.3%	58.0%
Grade 7	45.7%	61.8%	58.9%	62.5%	61.0%	64.5%
Grade 8	46.0%	56.1%	55.7%	53.9%	56.5%	58.4%
Grade 9	42.6%	51.8%	51.9%	50.7%	51.5%	56.9%
Grade 10	46.5%	54.1%	50.6%	50.8%	51.5%	55.3%
Grade 11	49.4%	53.4%	54.1%	50.9%	51.2%	55.8%
Grade 12	49.3%	52.8%	52.5%	53.5%	53.4%	56.1%

A MEDICAL DOCTOR

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	33.3%	39.5%	38.5%	38.1%	38.1%	39.5%
Grade 7	35.1%	43.6%	43.6%	44.3%	43.8%	44.8%
Grade 8	34.7%	40.5%	39.6%	37.5%	39.6%	40.6%
Grade 9	30.9%	39.3%	35.7%	36.9%	36.9%	38.3%
Grade 10	29.9%	36.5%	38.4%	34.5%	35.5%	36.5%
Grade 11	35.5%	37.9%	37.7%	36.4%	35.0%	37.8%
Grade 12	34.4%	38.3%	35.5%	38.1%	37.0%	38.2%

YOUR FRIENDS

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	67.0%	73.0%	72.5%	73.9%	74.3%	74.8%
Grade 7	57.4%	64.2%	62.7%	65.5%	65.0%	64.7%
Grade 8	62.4%	69.9%	70.2%	70.6%	71.6%	70.8%
Grade 9	68.5%	72.2%	72.3%	73.7%	74.0%	76.3%
Grade 10	70.6%	77.5%	76.7%	78.5%	78.4%	79.2%
Grade 11	71.7%	77.7%	77.4%	79.6%	79.5%	80.7%
Grade 12	73.4%	79.3%	78.0%	79.4%	79.9%	79.3%

ANOTHER ADULT (SUCH AS RELATIVE, CLERGYMAN, OTHER FAMILY FRIEND)

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
All	53.3%	62.5%	58.6%	57.1%	58.3%	61.0%
Grade 7	45.8%	61.8%	56.9%	56.8%	58.4%	60.1%
Grade 8	47.9%	60.2%	58.5%	55.7%	58.0%	60.3%
Grade 9	58.1%	61.2%	57.7%	57.8%	57.9%	61.8%
Grade 10	53.7%	64.0%	59.8%	57.3%	58.2%	61.2%
Grade 11	57.2%	65.1%	59.2%	56.8%	58.6%	61.9%
Grade 12	58.4%	64.0%	59.9%	58.1%	59.0%	60.8%

Appendix F. Extracurricular Activity Tables

Table F1. Prevalence of Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	54%	24%	10%	20%	46%
No	56%	28%	9%	18%	44%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	42%	17%	8%	17%	58%
No	57%	28%	10%	19%	43%
Choir					
Yes	47%	20%	8%	19%	53%
No	55%	27%	9%	19%	45%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	54%	25%	9%	19%	46%
No	54%	26%	9%	19%	46%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	52%	23%	10%	20%	48%
No	55%	27%	9%	19%	45%
Student Government					
Yes	48%	23%	9%	17%	52%
No	55%	26%	9%	19%	45%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	51%	23%	9%	19%	49%
No	55%	26%	9%	19%	45%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	46%	20%	8%	18%	54%
No	57%	28%	10%	19%	43%
Service Clubs					
Yes	44%	20%	8%	16%	56%
No	56%	27%	9%	19%	44%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	56%	29%	8%	19%	44%
No	55%	26%	9%	19%	45%
Other Clubs					
Yes	51%	23%	9%	19%	49%
No	56%	28%	9%	19%	44%

Table F2. Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Alcohol Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	72%	37%	14%	21%	28%
No	72%	39%	14%	19%	28%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	61%	26%	13%	21%	39%
No	74%	40%	14%	20%	26%
Choir					
Yes	66%	30%	14%	22%	34%
No	73%	39%	14%	20%	27%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	72%	37%	15%	20%	28%
No	72%	38%	14%	20%	28%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	76%	39%	16%	21%	24%
No	72%	38%	14%	20%	28%
Student Government					
Yes	70%	38%	15%	18%	30%
No	72%	38%	14%	20%	28%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	71%	37%	15%	20%	29%
No	72%	38%	14%	20%	28%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	67%	33%	14%	21%	33%
No	73%	39%	14%	20%	27%
Service Clubs					
Yes	66%	33%	14%	19%	34%
No	73%	38%	14%	20%	27%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	75%	43%	13%	19%	25%
No	72%	38%	14%	20%	28%
Other Clubs					
Yes	72%	37%	14%	20%	28%
No	73%	39%	14%	20%	27%

Table F3. Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Marijuana Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	32%	13%	7%	12%	68%
No	36%	17%	8%	12%	64%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	20%	8%	5%	8%	80%
No	37%	17%	8%	12%	63%
Choir					
Yes	25%	10%	6%	9%	75%
No	35%	16%	8%	12%	65%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	33%	14%	8%	11%	67%
No	34%	15%	8%	12%	66%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	28%	11%	7%	10%	72%
No	35%	15%	8%	12%	65%
Student Government					
Yes	26%	10%	7%	9%	74%
No	35%	15%	8%	12%	65%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	30%	13%	7%	10%	70%
No	34%	15%	8%	12%	66%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	24%	9%	6%	9%	76%
No	37%	17%	8%	12%	63%
Service Clubs					
Yes	24%	8%	6%	9%	76%
No	35%	16%	8%	12%	65%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	35%	15%	8%	13%	65%
No	34%	15%	8%	12%	66%
Other Clubs					
Yes	29%	12%	7%	10%	71%
No	37%	17%	8%	12%	63%

Table F4. Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Any Illicit Drug Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	34%	15%	7%	12%	66%
No	38%	19%	8%	11%	62%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	22%	9%	5%	8%	78%
No	39%	19%	8%	12%	61%
Choir					
Yes	27%	11%	6%	9%	73%
No	37%	18%	8%	12%	63%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	35%	16%	7%	12%	65%
No	36%	17%	8%	11%	64%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	30%	12%	7%	11%	70%
No	36%	17%	8%	12%	64%
Student Government					
Yes	28%	12%	7%	9%	72%
No	36%	17%	8%	12%	64%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	33%	15%	7%	11%	67%
No	36%	17%	8%	12%	64%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	26%	11%	6%	10%	74%
No	39%	19%	8%	12%	61%
Service Clubs					
Yes	26%	10%	7%	10%	74%
No	37%	18%	8%	12%	63%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	37%	17%	7%	13%	63%
No	36%	17%	8%	12%	64%
Other Clubs					
Yes	31%	13%	7%	11%	69%
No	39%	19%	8%	12%	61%

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Table F5. Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Cigarette Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	52%	22%	10%	20%	48%
No	55%	28%	9%	18%	45%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	41%	16%	8%	17%	59%
No	56%	27%	9%	19%	44%
Choir					
Yes	46%	19%	8%	19%	54%
No	54%	26%	9%	19%	46%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	53%	25%	9%	19%	47%
No	53%	25%	9%	19%	47%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	52%	22%	10%	20%	48%
No	53%	25%	9%	19%	47%
Student Government					
Yes	47%	22%	9%	17%	53%
No	54%	25%	9%	19%	46%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	50%	22%	9%	19%	50%
No	53%	25%	9%	19%	47%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	45%	19%	8%	18%	55%
No	56%	27%	10%	19%	44%
Service Clubs					
Yes	43%	19%	8%	16%	57%
No	54%	26%	9%	19%	46%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	55%	28%	8%	19%	45%
No	53%	25%	9%	19%	47%
Other Clubs					
Yes	50%	22%	9%	19%	50%
No	55%	27%	9%	19%	45%

Table F6. Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Smokeless Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	16%	6%	3%	7%	84%
No	12%	4%	2%	6%	88%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	9%	3%	2%	5%	91%
No	15%	5%	3%	7%	85%
Choir					
Yes	8%	3%	1%	4%	92%
No	14%	5%	3%	7%	86%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	12%	4%	2%	6%	88%
No	14%	5%	3%	6%	86%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	7%	2%	1%	4%	93%
No	14%	5%	3%	7%	86%
Student Government					
Yes	12%	4%	2%	5%	88%
No	14%	5%	3%	6%	86%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	10%	3%	1%	5%	90%
No	14%	5%	3%	6%	86%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
No	15%	5%	3%	7%	85%
Service Clubs					
Yes	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
No	14%	5%	3%	6%	86%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	16%	6%	3%	8%	84%
No	14%	5%	3%	6%	86%
Other Clubs					
Yes	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
No	14%	5%	3%	7%	86%

Table F7. Prevalence of Beer Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Beer Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	57%	27%	12%	18%	43%
No	57%	27%	11%	18%	43%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	44%	16%	10%	18%	56%
No	59%	29%	12%	18%	41%
Choir					
Yes	47%	18%	10%	18%	53%
No	58%	28%	12%	18%	42%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	54%	25%	12%	18%	46%
No	57%	27%	12%	18%	43%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	55%	24%	12%	18%	45%
No	57%	27%	11%	18%	43%
Student Government					
Yes	53%	27%	11%	15%	47%
No	57%	27%	12%	19%	43%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	54%	24%	11%	19%	46%
No	57%	27%	12%	18%	43%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	50%	22%	11%	18%	50%
No	59%	28%	12%	18%	41%
Service Clubs					
Yes	49%	22%	11%	16%	51%
No	58%	27%	12%	18%	42%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	59%	31%	12%	16%	41%
No	57%	27%	12%	18%	43%
Other Clubs					
Yes	55%	25%	12%	18%	45%
No	58%	28%	12%	19%	42%

Table F8. Prevalence of Wine Cooler Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Wine Cooler Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	59%	24%	15%	20%	41%
No	60%	27%	15%	19%	40%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	47%	17%	12%	18%	53%
No	62%	27%	15%	20%	38%
Choir					
Yes	55%	21%	13%	20%	45%
No	60%	26%	15%	19%	40%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	60%	25%	15%	19%	40%
No	59%	25%	15%	19%	41%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	68%	30%	18%	21%	32%
No	59%	25%	14%	19%	41%
Student Government					
Yes	59%	25%	16%	18%	41%
No	59%	25%	15%	20%	41%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	60%	26%	15%	19%	40%
No	59%	25%	15%	20%	41%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	55%	22%	14%	19%	45%
No	61%	26%	15%	20%	39%
Service Clubs					
Yes	54%	21%	14%	18%	46%
No	60%	26%	15%	20%	40%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	65%	30%	16%	19%	35%
No	59%	25%	15%	20%	41%
Other Clubs					
Yes	59%	25%	15%	19%	41%
No	60%	26%	15%	20%	40%

Table F9. Prevalence of Wine Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Wine Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	50%	17%	13%	20%	50%
No	51%	18%	13%	19%	49%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	42%	13%	11%	18%	58%
No	52%	19%	13%	20%	48%
Choir					
Yes	44%	14%	11%	19%	56%
No	51%	18%	13%	20%	49%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	52%	18%	14%	20%	48%
No	50%	18%	13%	20%	50%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	52%	18%	14%	20%	48%
No	50%	18%	13%	20%	50%
Student Government					
Yes	51%	17%	15%	18%	49%
No	50%	18%	13%	20%	50%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	50%	17%	14%	20%	50%
No	50%	18%	13%	20%	50%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	48%	15%	13%	20%	52%
No	51%	19%	13%	20%	49%
Service Clubs					
Yes	49%	15%	14%	19%	51%
No	51%	18%	13%	20%	49%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	54%	21%	14%	19%	46%
No	50%	18%	13%	20%	50%
Other Clubs					
Yes	52%	18%	13%	20%	48%
No	50%	18%	13%	20%	50%

Table F10. Prevalence of Liquor Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1998

	Liquor Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	51%	24%	12%	15%	49%
No	53%	26%	12%	15%	47%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	38%	16%	9%	13%	62%
No	54%	27%	12%	15%	46%
Choir					
Yes	43%	18%	10%	14%	57%
No	52%	26%	12%	15%	48%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	51%	24%	13%	15%	49%
No	51%	25%	12%	15%	49%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	53%	25%	13%	15%	47%
No	51%	25%	12%	15%	49%
Student Government					
Yes	52%	26%	13%	14%	48%
No	51%	25%	12%	15%	49%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	50%	23%	12%	15%	50%
No	52%	25%	12%	15%	48%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	47%	21%	11%	15%	53%
No	53%	26%	12%	15%	47%
Service Clubs					
Yes	47%	21%	12%	14%	53%
No	52%	26%	12%	15%	48%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	56%	29%	12%	15%	44%
No	52%	25%	12%	15%	48%
Other Clubs					
Yes	51%	24%	12%	15%	49%
No	52%	26%	12%	15%	48%

Table F11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Tobacco, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994, 1996, and 1998

Tobacco Use

	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998
Athletics								
Yes	54%	55%	54%	-1%	23%	24%	24%	+3%
No	55%	56%	56%	+1%	25%	28%	28%	+12%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	42%	43%	42%	+1%	16%	18%	17%	+10%
No	57%	58%	57%	+0%	26%	28%	28%	+8%
Choir								
Yes	47%	47%	47%	-1%	19%	20%	20%	+4%
No	55%	56%	55%	+0%	25%	27%	27%	+8%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	52%	55%	54%	+3%	24%	26%	25%	+6%
No	55%	55%	54%	-1%	24%	26%	26%	+8%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	50%	52%	52%	+5%	20%	22%	23%	+15%
No	55%	56%	55%	+0%	25%	27%	27%	+7%
Student Government								
Yes	45%	49%	48%	+8%	18%	23%	23%	+30%
No	55%	56%	55%	-1%	25%	26%	26%	+7%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	50%	51%	51%	+1%	22%	23%	23%	+6%
No	55%	56%	55%	+0%	24%	26%	26%	+8%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	47%	47%	46%	-2%	19%	20%	20%	+5%
No	57%	58%	57%	+1%	26%	28%	28%	+9%
Service Clubs								
Yes	46%	47%	44%	-4%	19%	20%	20%	+6%
No	55%	56%	56%	+1%	25%	27%	27%	+8%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	57%	59%	56%	-1%	28%	31%	29%	+3%
No	55%	55%	55%	+0%	24%	26%	26%	+8%
Other Clubs								
Yes	51%	53%	51%	+1%	22%	24%	23%	+8%
No	56%	57%	56%	+0%	26%	27%	28%	+8%

Table F12. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994, 1996, and 1998

Alcohol Use

	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998
Athletics								
Yes	75%	74%	72%	-4%	39%	37%	37%	-6%
No	74%	73%	72%	-2%	40%	38%	39%	-1%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	64%	63%	61%	-5%	29%	26%	26%	-10%
No	76%	75%	74%	-2%	41%	40%	40%	-2%
Choir								
Yes	69%	67%	66%	-5%	33%	31%	30%	-10%
No	75%	74%	73%	-3%	40%	38%	39%	-4%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	72%	72%	72%	+0%	38%	37%	37%	-3%
No	75%	73%	72%	-3%	40%	37%	38%	-4%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	77%	76%	76%	-2%	39%	39%	39%	-1%
No	74%	73%	72%	-3%	39%	37%	38%	-4%
Student Government								
Yes	69%	70%	70%	+1%	36%	36%	38%	+4%
No	74%	74%	72%	-3%	40%	38%	38%	-5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	72%	73%	71%	-1%	39%	38%	37%	-6%
No	74%	73%	72%	-3%	40%	37%	38%	-4%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	69%	69%	67%	-3%	35%	33%	33%	-6%
No	76%	75%	73%	-3%	41%	39%	39%	-3%
Service Clubs								
Yes	68%	68%	66%	-3%	35%	32%	33%	-7%
No	75%	74%	73%	-3%	40%	38%	38%	-4%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	79%	78%	75%	-5%	47%	45%	43%	-7%
No	74%	73%	72%	-2%	39%	37%	38%	-3%
Other Clubs								
Yes	73%	73%	72%	-2%	39%	37%	37%	-6%
No	75%	74%	73%	-3%	40%	38%	39%	-3%

Table F13. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Marijuana, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994, 1996, and 1998

Marijuana Use

	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998
Athletics								
Yes	24%	29%	32%	+35%	11%	14%	13%	+24%
No	27%	33%	36%	+36%	13%	18%	17%	+27%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	14%	19%	20%	+40%	6%	9%	8%	+21%
No	27%	34%	37%	+36%	13%	17%	17%	+26%
Choir								
Yes	19%	23%	25%	+34%	9%	11%	10%	+13%
No	26%	32%	35%	+37%	12%	17%	16%	+27%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	23%	30%	33%	+43%	10%	15%	14%	+32%
No	25%	31%	34%	+36%	12%	16%	15%	+24%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	19%	25%	28%	+44%	9%	11%	11%	+22%
No	25%	32%	35%	+36%	12%	16%	15%	+25%
Student Government								
Yes	17%	24%	26%	+55%	7%	11%	10%	+54%
No	26%	32%	35%	+35%	12%	16%	15%	+23%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	22%	28%	30%	+38%	10%	14%	13%	+33%
No	25%	31%	34%	+37%	12%	16%	15%	+24%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	17%	22%	24%	+43%	7%	10%	9%	+33%
No	27%	34%	37%	+35%	14%	18%	17%	+23%
Service Clubs								
Yes	16%	21%	24%	+49%	6%	9%	8%	+40%
No	26%	32%	35%	+36%	13%	17%	16%	+24%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	30%	35%	35%	+16%	12%	16%	15%	+23%
No	25%	31%	34%	+38%	12%	16%	15%	+25%
Other Clubs								
Yes	20%	26%	29%	+41%	9%	12%	12%	+33%
No	27%	34%	37%	+36%	14%	18%	17%	+24%

Table F14. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994, 1996, and 1998

Any Illicit Drug Use

	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998	1994	1996	1998	% Change 1994-1998
Athletics								
Yes	26%	32%	34%	+30%	12%	16%	15%	+23%
No	30%	36%	38%	+29%	15%	20%	19%	+23%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	17%	22%	22%	+31%	8%	10%	9%	+18%
No	30%	36%	39%	+30%	15%	19%	19%	+24%
Choir								
Yes	21%	26%	27%	+27%	10%	13%	11%	+9%
No	28%	35%	37%	+31%	14%	19%	18%	+25%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	26%	34%	35%	+33%	13%	18%	16%	+22%
No	28%	34%	36%	+30%	14%	18%	17%	+23%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	22%	28%	30%	+34%	10%	13%	12%	+20%
No	28%	34%	36%	+30%	14%	18%	17%	+23%
Student Government								
Yes	20%	27%	28%	+43%	8%	13%	12%	+46%
No	28%	34%	36%	+29%	14%	18%	17%	+21%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	25%	31%	33%	+31%	12%	16%	15%	+30%
No	28%	34%	36%	+30%	14%	18%	17%	+23%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	20%	25%	26%	+32%	9%	12%	11%	+25%
No	30%	36%	39%	+30%	15%	19%	19%	+22%
Service Clubs								
Yes	19%	23%	26%	+34%	8%	11%	10%	+17%
No	29%	35%	37%	+30%	14%	19%	18%	+23%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	33%	38%	37%	+13%	14%	19%	17%	+23%
No	27%	34%	36%	+32%	14%	18%	17%	+23%
Other Clubs								
Yes	23%	29%	31%	+34%	10%	14%	13%	+29%
No	30%	36%	39%	+30%	15%	19%	19%	+23%

Appendix G. Description of Survey and Limitations of Study

Survey Methods

Instrumentation

The eight-page survey instrument for secondary students asked about use of various substances including tobacco (cigarettes and smokeless tobacco), alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, and liquor), inhalants (11 types), marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, Ecstasy, Rohypnol, and heroin (see Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire). A pseudo-drug was also included in the questionnaire to help identify exaggerators and detect invalid responses. Other questions pertained to behavioral and demographic correlates of substance use, sources of information about and help for substance-related problems, perceptions of peer values and attitudes, and the perceived safety of the home, neighborhood, and school environments. Compared to previous surveys, a few new questions about smoking marijuana in different ways and gambling behaviors were added to the 1998 survey form.

The questionnaire was a form that could be optically scanned, similar to those used in achievement tests and other forms of standardized testing. It was designed for confidential self-administration by students with the aid of a staff member who distributed and collected survey forms, read a common set of instructions, and monitored the class during survey administration.

Administration

To allow for resolution of scheduling conflicts and other potential difficulties, districts selected for inclusion in the state sample were contacted early on. They were initially notified of the project by mail, followed by a phone call to clarify the study objectives and discuss in detail how the survey should be administered. Relevant personnel in the selected districts and campuses were provided with complete instructions and materials necessary to administer the survey. Teachers in selected classrooms were given a script to read so that all students would receive a standardized set of instructions. Teachers were also asked to provide information on the number of students that should have taken the survey but were absent, and the number that were present but failed to complete the survey.

Limitations

Scope

The Texas School Survey results can be generalized only to public school students because only public school students were sampled in this project. Neither private school students nor dropouts are represented, although they are an important component of the youthful population of Texas. This limitation should be kept in mind when considering the implications of this data. The findings in this study represent reasonable estimates of the extent of substance use among public school students. The survey procedure employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence and frequency of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey methodology appears to be the only feasible means for making estimates on these largely clandestine behaviors.

Self-Reported Data

Substance use estimates presented in this report are entirely based on self-disclosure. While many studies have established the usefulness of self-reported information for estimating the incidence and prevalence of drug use, the validity of these data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. Four percent of the questionnaires from the secondary sample were discarded because students either reported impossibly high levels of substance abuse or claimed to use a non-existent drug. If students failed to report both their age and grade level, their data were also dropped from the analyses. Other measures taken to reduce response bias included a full array of instrument construction, testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols. For further information on these technical matters and tabular information necessary to estimate confidence limits, the reader may consult the separate technical report prepared by PPRI, *Texas School Survey of Substance Use 1998: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis.*

Despite these precautions, some undetected under- and over-reporting may have occurred. However, any differences among subgroups in veracity, recall, or comprehension are likely to have been constant through time. Any reporting bias in the data gathered in the six statewide surveys should be approximately equal in all survey years, making comparisons among data gathered between 1988 and 1998 valid.

Sampling Error

The estimates presented in this study are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error. This survey was designed and drawn such that confidence limits on all estimates can be ascertained. However, the procedures required to estimate confidence limits in this project are more complex than can be summarized in a document intended for a general readership. Several factors contribute to this complexity:

- *Cluster-sampling*: Entire classrooms (as opposed to individual students) were randomly selected to participate in the survey. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume random selection of individual respondents, which was not the case for this study.
- *Weighting*: Some categories were oversampled, and then the data were weighted to make it precisely reflect the demographic composition of Texas schools. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume all observations have equal weights, which was not true for this study.
- *Asymmetric Confidence Intervals*: Many estimates are 5 percent or less and require asymmetric confidence intervals. Asymmetric confidence limits adjust for the fact that the true rate in a population cannot be less than 0 percent or greater than 100 percent. For example, if an estimate was 1 percent, where the computed upper boundary of the 95 percent confidence interval is plus 2 percent, the lower boundary cannot be symmetrical (i.e., minus 2 percent) because it is impossible for fewer than zero people to have the characteristic. Procedures for computing asymmetric confidence intervals ensure that this paradoxical situation does not occur.

The Texas School Survey is based on a very large sample (Table G1) and the estimates have a high degree of statistical precision relative to most published survey research that employed cluster sampling. For estimates regarding the secondary school

population as a whole in the 1998 survey, the 95 percent confidence interval was at most plus or minus 1.4 percent. This overall estimate of sampling error was conservative–the actual 95 percent confidence intervals on most substances were smaller.

Where rates are presented for subgroups of the secondary school population (e.g., genders, racial/ethnic groups, school grades, etc.), the sampling error is greater because the samples contain fewer observations. For example, the largest 95 percent confidence limit in any grade and on any substance was observed on marijuana in the tenth grade. In this case, the estimate of lifetime prevalence of use was 42.6 percent with the lower and upper boundaries of the 95 percent confidence interval being 40.7 percent and 44.6 percent, respectively. Confidence limits on all other substances in all other grades did not exceed this figure and in most cases were much smaller. For example, the lower and upper boundaries in the estimate of lifetime use of alcohol among tenth graders (78.5 percent) were 77.2 percent and 79.7 percent, respectively.

Table G1. Total Number of Texas Secondary Students Participating in the 1998 Texas School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample							
All Students	31,192	29,895	31,304	24,729	22,445	18,759	158,324
Gender							
Males	15,215	14,592	15,077	11,772	10,751	8,919	76,326
Females	15,854	15,174	16,097	12,882	11,622	9,766	81,395
Race/Ethnicity							
Anglos	12,316	10,902	12,025	10,387	9,741	8,213	63,584
African Americans	3,169	3,409	2,705	2,667	2,466	2,020	16,436
Hispanics	12,691	12,920	13,316	8,991	7,752	6,433	62,103
Asian Americans	765	727	918	799	779	676	4,664
Native Americans	329	230	264	201	174	119	1,317
Others	1,335	1,155	1,404	1,229	1,126	989	7,238
Usual Grades							
A's	9,614	8,477	8,171	6,466	6,337	5,968	45,033
B's	14,132	14,176	14,486	12,624	11,679	9,664	76,761
C's	5,591	5,661	6,461	4,646	3,734	2,659	28,752
D's	883	803	1,142	534	368	228	3,958
F's	449	321	568	181	119	52	1,690
Family Structure							
Live With Both Parents	20,655	19,196	20,188	15,859	14,463	12,148	102,509
Other Family Structures	10,297	10,500	10,882	8,712	7,827	6,480	54,698
Age							
Age 11 or Younger	524	4	9	3	11	12	563
Age 12	8,550	33	0	1	1	3	8,588
Age 13	18,599	7,476	50	3	3	3	26,134
Age 14	3,058	18,320	7,336	26	4	9	28,753
Age 15	233	3,664	18,396	6,364	59	7	28,723
Age 16	15	256	4,327	14,884	6,378	166	26,026
Age 17	5	6	807	2,859	13,401	5,846	22,924
Age 18	8	10	154	422	2,164	10,754	13,512
Age 19 or Older	44	16	52	78	313	1,882	2,385

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to the missing frequency of the specific category.

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